



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
5 July 1991

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Cameroon

Dead City Operation Stifles Economic Capital

AB0307220091 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] The Dead City Operation has begun to stifle Douala, the economic capital. This morning, the local municipal authorities and law and order officials ordered taxi drivers to resume work and filling stations to reopen before 1400 [1300 GMT]. We will call up our Douala correspondent Emmanuel Nouma Mbock to ask if the ultimatum is being heeded.

[Mbock] About six hours after the ultimatum, there has not been any significant change in the situation here in Douala. Despite their obvious desire to resume work, operators of filling stations and taxi drivers are still hesitant, a bit out of fear of vandals and pyromaniacs. A few brave taxi drivers, capitalizing on the security measures announced by the law and order forces, drove out into certain streets this afternoon. Many taxis are still stranded in filling stations where there was some excitement this afternoon as some private car owners, who feared their vehicles could be towed away, went to the stations to collect them and look for other parking lots.

Pending the enforcement of the resolutions adopted by Mayor Pokossi Ndoumbe, other consultations, initiated by Littoral Governor Albert Nna to break the deadlock in the situation, are continuing smoothly. This afternoon he met with the traders who told him they want to resume their activities as soon as possible. Tomorrow he will hold a working session with the chairmen of socio-professional associations and chambers of commerce and industry.

Life 'Returned to Normal'

AB0507104591 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] In Douala, there may be a glimmer of hope, even though shops remain closed and there are still no taxis in the streets. Life seems to have returned to normal with the free movement of private cars and the slow resumption of foodstuff sales. Here is a report by Joseph Mendo from Douala.

[Mendo] Stores are still closed because owners fear reprisals. They are really scared, and they need efficient protection on their way from their homes to their stores. There is no need to mention the looted stores, destroyed cars, molested people, burned houses, and what have you. These statements were made during the various meetings held over the past few days between the administrative authorities, businessmen, and the population. Major security measures, both material and immaterial, have been taken. Over the past 10 days—except for 29 and 30 June—activity has been totally paralyzed. No motorbike, vehicle, or taxi could be seen on the streets following the dissuasive acts by federal [word indistinct] and stones.

Since 1 July the situation has been improving timidly, almost furtively, and gradually. Apart from some unforeseen incidents or accidents, the mass transit corporation's buses have been in operation without being destroyed except on some routes. The same applies to cars and motorbike taxis. Food markets, though inadequately supplied, have resumed their activities. Some [word indistinct], notably at the central market, crepe and (?fruit) vendors are also active.

Several gas stations, which are now protected by security forces, are in operation, but business is slow since taxi drivers, who are their major customers, have stopped working. On the (Ngoko)-(Kibassa) road, a few yellow cabs and several [word indistinct] can be spotted. Given the current situation, there is hope for relative improvement, but incidents such as those witnessed this morning and afternoon, though not reducing the growing optimism, may prompt questions on the immediate future.

In short, we could dispense with this type of speculation since the facts are there. Since taxis and businesses are the barometer of activity here, their failure to operate has led to the subsequent paralysis of activity and life. Today we feel much better than yesterday, but we are still far away from the usual way of life. We are not out of the woods yet. Insecurity has been mentioned by all businessmen as the reason for stopping all activities. They will, undoubtedly, resume business once they are convinced and reassured. [end recording]

Further on Situation in Douala

AB0507102891 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Economic activity has been disrupted in (?Garoua). Shops and stores have remained closed since this morning, however, other activities are going on normally. Cars are on the streets and markets remained open all day long.

In Douala, sales at food markets are picking up slowly. Foodstuffs such as plantain, macabo [local vegetable], or cassava were seen at various spots this morning. A few cars also reappeared. Stores and commercial centers remained open, but taxis were not available in the city center.

In order to revive transport activities in Douala, Paul Tessa, the minister of public works and transport, held a working session in the conference room of his department today with the leadership of trade unions linked to mass transit in the country. From the deliberations, it was found that the suspension of activities by carriers was due to fear. Minister Paul Tessa reassured the participants that their vehicles would be protected. Without questioning the carriers' political convictions, Paul Tessa asked them not to contribute to the country's destruction. Representatives of the Ministry of Defense and the delegate general at the National Security Headquarters also attended the meeting.

Mfoundi Prefect Bans Political Demonstrations

AB0507063291 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The prefect of the Mfoundi Province today signed a decree banning any political demonstration in his administrative district from 3 to 7 July. The prefectural decree states that the decision, which was adopted in conformity with the legislation now in force, was prompted by the tension in the country. Thus, there will be no public demonstrations in Mfoundi Province from 3 to 7 July. Those found contravening the decree will face sanctions provided for by the law.

Presidential Palace March Banned

AB0407214491 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] In accordance with the by-law signed on 28 June on the coordination of opposition parties activities by the minister of territorial administration, the march on the Presidential Palace slated for tomorrow by the opposition is illegal and banned.

Biya Sets Budget for 1991-92 Fiscal Year

AB0307201091 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] President Paul Biya has promulgated into law the new national budget for the 1991-92 financial year which began today. The 545,000 million CFA-franc package was adopted by Parliament yesterday after one week of scrutiny. The new budget, which has been described as one of austerity and realism, is 5,000 million francs less than that of last year in absolute terms, and one percent in relative terms. Three hundred and sixty-eight thousand million of the package will be devoted to expenditure, while 166,000 million francs will be reserved for investments.

Chad

Information Workers Receive Salaries, End Strike

AB0507102691 Ndjamena RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpt] As you may have noticed, information workers resumed work this afternoon. The workers had been on strike since 26 June. Now everything has returned to normal as the workers have received satisfaction concerning one of their major grievances—the payment of their salaries. It is appropriate, however, to ask our reporter Ibam Baldo why the workers went on strike:

[Baldo] Before I do that, let me say a word about the resumption of work by the information workers. On 26 June, the workers of the various press organs and other technical offices of the Ministry of Information embarked upon a strike, but this morning they all reported at their work places, namely the CHADIAN

NEWS AGENCY, the television station, and the national broadcasting house. A question one may ask is: Why this strike in our department? At the root of the affair was a demand for the payment of our May salaries which we did not receive until the strike. Today we can affirm that the information workers have been paid their May salaries. [passage omitted]

Zaire

* Mobutu Urged To Choose Presidency or Army

91AF1174A Kinshasa ELIMA in French
10-12 May 91 pp 2, 11, 8

[Editorial by P. M. Bilongo: "Time To 'De-Mobutu-ize' the Nation and its Institutions"]

[Text] Mobutu and his People's Movement of the Revolution (MPR) have yet again offered blatant proof of the fact that they themselves do not live by the laws they enact. After leaving the MPR on 24 April 1990 in order to place himself above the fray the better to serve as arbiter, Mobutu has returned as Founding President to the affairs of his party. I am revolted by this deception that is a flagrant violation of the transitional Constitution now in force, which forbids all members of the Armed Forces from belonging to a political party or engaging in political activities. This is clearly expressed in the law on the organization and operations of political parties.

Has Mobutu left the Zairian Armed Forces? Isn't he subject to the Constitution and the laws of the republic? Why does he persist in insulting the Zairian people?

Mobutu is the cause and source of all the ills afflicting our country. That could not be more clear today. It is high time that he made the choice:

- Either he decides to engage in politics and leaves the Army; or
- He remains in the Army and gives up politics.

A choice must be made. There is no room for compromises or deals!

When asked what he thought of the fact that many of his former collaborators who left the MPR went on to form or join other parties, the Marshal-President replied in essence that it was a good thing. After giving a great deal of reflection to that short reply, I came to the conclusion that Mobutu must have left something unsaid in answering the question so succinctly. My conviction is based on the fact that ever since he came to power, Mobutu has never told the truth; at the same time, he has never appeared to be lying as he spoke. Only the facts would later confirm that he had lied. In replying that it was a good thing, the Marshal-President did not lie; he told the truth: The facts we are now living are confirmation of that truth. I ask the public to continue to observe the politics of our country with great caution. What was hidden behind the Marshal-President's truthfulness?

Here are a few theories that have a good chance of proving true. On 24 April 1990, "alone with his conscience" and having shed a few tears, Mobutu announces the end of the party-state without first consulting his close collaborators. Dismay spreads through the room. Many dinosaurs begin to sweat profusely. Among the other decisions he announces, he declares that three parties will henceforth vie for power: the MPR, the "elder brother," and two "younger brothers"—the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] and another not yet known. A law is produced, establishing the framework for the creation and operations of political parties and determining how the three parties will be chosen. A first in the history of democracy in the world! The law draws protests and every negative qualifier: destructive of freedom, iniquitous, depraved.... The clamor grows louder and louder until the Marshal-President's advisers manage to pacify him by convincing him that he would not lose that much by decreeing an unlimited multiparty system. Incidentally, under the three-party system, one of the "younger brothers" was going to join forces with the MPR in the elections, which would have given the MPR a two-thirds majority.

Thus, Mobutu is informed that in a system of unlimited pluralism, the particulars of the problem will still be clearly to his advantage. He is given a demonstration of this, as though it were a game of chess. It's so easy! How do I go about it? he exclaims. Let political parties sprout up like mushrooms, Citizen President. But to prevent them from withering as quickly as mushrooms, they will have to be given financial and material support. We can even prepare a fertile ground for them. We need absolute mobility to foster the creation of parties and to enter immediately into contact with those that have applied for legal status.

It is really very simple. In order to set up a political party and make it function, a great deal of money is required. But many of these parties have no money at all. There is only one thing to do: seek out bridgeheads, make a good deal of money available to them, and let matters take care of themselves. You will have an indisputable majority. In the heat of the electoral campaign, you will be able to count on those parties because their leaders will seek to serve you well, realizing that their fate is tied to yours.

The Marshal-President gives his approval and at that juncture the decision is made to announce to the public that the country would become fully pluralistic. This occurs on 6 October 1990 as if in a meeting among friends. Because we were not present at the meeting and do not know exactly what was said, we must conclude from the facts we witness daily that the meeting in N'Sele on 6 October 1990 did indeed address the subjects we discussed above. What do we see happening around us? Political parties are sprouting up like mushrooms. Also note General Likulia's activism. The top ranks of these parties are for the most part made up of dinosaurs, MPR renegades awaiting the final battle. As can be seen, they

court the power structure. These unscrupulous individuals are graciously compensated for defending fabricated contentions on national television.

Truly, the money is handy to them. At every meeting with the political parties, the government doles out no less than one million zaires to each party. The political parties are even said to have demanded three cars equipped with telephones for each party. Those who spoke out against Mr. Mobutu eventually rally to his side, some of them coming close to eating at the Marshal-President's table. Alas, staunch advocates of a national conference turn into defenders of a constitutional convention, claiming that the two concepts are synonymous.

In instituting a constitutional convention, Mobutu's purpose was to retain complete control over the democratic process. He is perfectly aware of the crimes he and his confederates committed. He is also aware of what the public thought of them.

Nonetheless, many MPR renegades, suffering from a guilty conscience, begin to question themselves in the face of pressure from the people. The people had seen through the diabolical trickery of the billionaire Marshal-President. They demand that a national conference worthy of that name be held and are willing to take to the streets to demonstrate their support for a national conference and their determination to prevent the sham of a conference through which Mobutu is seeking to bring about a repeat of the Second Republic and a two-year extension of his term.

The moment of truth has come and Mobutu realizes it. So do his confederates. Having taking refuge in certain "major" parties or in MPR satellites, their hands stained with blood and wrongdoing, proclaiming themselves saints, they attempt to portray themselves as true opponents of the regime.

Although Mobutu has agreed to a national conference, the public must know that what he has done is to resort to legalistic trickery and confuse public opinion. Rather than abrogate the existing order, which was seen as deficient, he superimposed a new order on the old one, setting new traps. He restricts the sovereignty of the national conference by dictating the subjects it will debate and by requiring that it submit its final report to him, as though he had no stake in its decisions.

Mr. Mobutu is determined to control the national conference. That is why he hastily convened the conference after maintaining for almost a year that it would be useless. He wants to ensure himself an honorable way out. More than 100 satellite parties, mere extensions of the MPR, will facilitate his task. Most of the civil associations have been infiltrated and corrupted by the millions doled out.

Yes, the national conference will indeed take place (although it will not resemble Gabon's or Ivory Coast's). And this fateful moment causes Mobutu to feel as though the ground is falling away beneath him. Certain of his

demise, he sets one of his last ploys in motion. He knows everything about his past and present renegade collaborators. He knows their all their crimes and wrongdoing down to the minutest detail. He has at least one file full of damning facts about each one of them. If they are willing to support him in the face of all obstacles so that matters will be settled in his favor at the national conference, nothing will be revealed. If, however, most of them desert him in the face of public pressure and rejection, as is more likely to be the case, Mobutu will sacrifice them on the altar of the national conference, bringing them down with him. That is too bad: The people will not forgive the thieves unless they give proof of remorse.

Mobutu is a shrewd strategist, but in the negative sense. I am convinced that at this very moment, God is working on the side of the people. Since 24 April 1990, all of Mobutu's attempts to control democracy to his advantage have failed resoundingly. There are moments when God, the master of the universe, turns intelligence into madness. This is one such moment. A loving God, He always gives people time to change their minds, even at the last minute. I would like to see Mobutu seize this opportunity without any further delay. All his plans are destined to fail because they were conceived solely with the intention of gratifying his interests and harming the people.

Under the Third Republic, there will be no military men in power. It is high time that Mr. Mobutu made the choice. If he wishes to retain "his" office at all costs, he should leave the army and state publicly that he has done so, without lying; if he wishes to remain in the army, he must resign from public office by 4 December 1991 at the latest.

In my opinion, the second alternative is the more reasonable and practical, because, completely spent by the exercise of power, he has nothing new to offer the nation except his mediocrity. And since he wants a truly democratic Zaire, it is unacceptable that anyone active in the armed services should be allowed to hold power in such a government.

Mr. Mobutu did not foresee the fall of Ceausescu, Samuel Doe, Hissene Habre, Siad Barre, or Mathieu Kerekou. He even underestimated the events that preceded the overthrow of these traitors. He no doubt

underestimates what is happening in Congo, Cameroon, Rwanda, Mauritania, and Togo....

Born free, all men—regardless of their race—aspire to freedom, justice, peace, and prosperity. That is now being demanded. Nothing can be turned back. In a prophetic flight of oratory at the United Nations on 4 October 1973, Mobutu had declared that the fruit does not fall from a tree until it is ripe, but that it will fall, ripe or not, in the strong winds of history. It is extremely shortsighted not to realize that the time for "de-Mobutu-ization" has come.

* China Donates Agricultural Equipment

91AF1174C Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 May 91 p 10

[Article by Zuy Kalola]

[Text] On Thursday 25 April, the minister of agriculture, rural extension, and community development, Professor Onyembe Pene Mbutu, received in his office His Excellency Mr. Li-Peyi, China's ambassador to Zaire.

The two statesmen discussed bilateral problems—more specifically, agricultural cooperation projects by China and Zaire. On that subject, China's ambassador informed the minister that a large shipment of agricultural equipment, a donation from his government to the government of Zaire, had arrived in the port of Matadi. He expressed the hope that this equipment would very quickly become operational.

For the most part, the shipment is made up of agricultural machinery: tractors, graders, hullers, etc. Its cost was not revealed.

In addition, the minister and the ambassador raised the problem of the sugar complex at Lotokila in Haut-Zaire, recently under fire from workers demanding higher wages. According to Mr. Li-Peyi, satisfactory solutions were found to their demands. At present, he noted, calm has returned, and thanks to the efforts of both parties, production for the first quarter of this year has been assessed at 6,000 metric tons.

It should be noted that the Republic of China has always made its contribution to the development of the Zairian economy through the agricultural sector, notably in the areas of rice cultivation, vegetable farming, and livestock raising.

Ethiopia

Reportage on Peace, Democracy Conference

List of Participants

EA0407063091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] To establish the transitional government and to discuss the main common issues by putting aside their trivial differences, various political fronts, organizations, and movements as well as representatives of various nationalities and peoples have entered the hall to discuss the matter peacefully and democratically. The following is the list of participants [in the peace and democracy conference]:

1. Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
2. Benishangul People's Liberation Movement
3. Ethiopian Democratic Union
4. Coalition of Ethiopian Democratic Forces
5. Ethiopian National Democratic Organization
6. Gambela People's Liberation Movement
7. Gurage nation
8. Representatives of the Hadiya Nation
9. Western Somali Liberation Front
10. Representatives of workers
11. Representatives of university teachers
12. Sidama Liberation Movement
13. Somali Abo Liberation Front
14. Islamic Oromo Liberation Front
15. Oromo People's Liberation Front
16. Representatives of the Omotic people
17. Oromo Liberation Front
18. Afar Liberation Front
19. Representatives of the Adere people
20. Issa and Gedebersi people's movement

While these groups are holding discussions to map out the solution for the future political issues of our country, observers from various organizations and representatives of various continents and countries are present. I will read the list: Eritrean People's Liberation Front, United Nations, OAU, United States of America, USSR, Great Britain, Sweden, Sudan, Nigeria, Kenya, Italy, France, Djibouti, Canada, PRC, and Australia, as well as local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted]

Meles Zenawi Address

EA0307055991 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1730 GMT 1 Jul 91

["Full text" of Meles Zenawi opening address to the conference in Addis Ababa on 1 July—recorded]

[Text] Honorable participants and guest observers: I would like to thank you in the name of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and our interim government for your presence here representing your organizations, peoples, and governments for the success of this solemn conference. This day above all reminds us of the bitter and unrelenting struggle the

Ethiopian people waged to get the freedom and rights denied them for many years. When all sectors of our society were struggling in opposing the rule of oppression and suppression, the dictatorial system was subjecting them to agony and suffering.

It is clear today, more than ever before, that the EPRDF and other struggling forces are the outcomes of the Ethiopian people's unrelenting struggle for democracy. These forces, by making the bitterness and anguish of the people their own matter, fought with all their abilities and means and have now toppled the strong dictatorial regime and are on the horizons of a new life.

The huge force, which was said to be militarily unmatched in Africa and which was sucking blood through its army, spying and kidnapping organizations as well as perpetrating terror and war, gradually diminished until the ground on which it was standing eroded and took it to its grave. To do this required hundreds of thousands of lives of the people and combatants before we could meet in this conference. In this struggle, waged for democracy and freedom, the EPRDF, by allying itself with the broad masses, waged its struggle and finally and decisively beat the Dergue army and defeated it. That enabled it to form a provisional government in the country and make its contribution.

After the EPRDF defeated the Dergue army and took control of the country, it did not resort to looting because it was in power, as is usual in our country and in other countries. Pursuing its previous solutions for establishing lasting peace and democracy in Ethiopia as well as (?bringing together) various forces to form a transitional government, it accordingly has been able to convene this conference to form a transitional government in which various interests and aspirations of all of our citizens as well as different views are embraced. The opening of this meeting is the herald of a new life. It is the good news of the future bright path on the grave of the past years of slavery.

Inasmuch as the past years were an era of suppression of democratic rights—people were denied their human and national rights and lived in great agony and degradation. Since there were no democratic rights, various nations and nationalities in Ethiopia were denied their rights and lived in inequality. Since the result of the suppression of the democratic rights of the people and their oppression was the inevitable war, our country underwent years of war, which denied peace to the people and resulted in the mass loss of property. As a result, we now find our country in a devastated condition from which it cannot easily recover. The war had determined the destiny of each individual and family, and the meaning of peace was unknown to our people.

Now we have reached a stage whereby the chapter of oppression, antidemocratic [word indistinct] has been closed. We are at the end of a situation where many were degraded in their own countries and languished under a

system of partiality. Henceforth, even if there is a desire to return to the past ways of life, it will be unacceptable; it will only be a daydream.

It is only by ensuring the democratic rights of the people and respecting the rights and equality of nations and nationalities that it will be possible to solve the basic problems of our country and bring about lasting guarantees. In order for reliable and lasting peace to flourish, the people's rights should be ensured. It is only by attempting to listen peacefully and trying democratically to solve the problems of the people who have been asking for their rights and equality that we can put out the flames of the war everywhere they are burning. There is no other alternative to this. Nevertheless, the flourishing and strengthening of peace and democracy is not something that can easily be achieved.

Although it is undeniable that the general trend since the EPRDF took control of the situation and established an interim government is encouraging and positive steps have been taken since then, it must be realized that the task that is awaiting us is vastly complex. It is clear that the beginning of our major task is to bring about lasting peace and make it continue. It is clear that the broad masses want and are asking to enter a democratic system peacefully.

[Words indistinct] we should also create a situation whereby democratic rights are respected and preserved and any force can freely carry out ideas it thinks are good, bringing about solutions by using its rights. Similarly, it is necessary to fight and face situations that would directly or indirectly interfere with the democratic rights of the people and hence bring about a situation whereby peace would be disrupted.

It is clear to everyone that the economic base of the country is currently very weak. The former regime has greatly weakened the broad masses by diverting the entire economic structure and activity to the war efforts. We arrived here after productive activity had been disrupted, the financial ability of the country was nil, and the country was going down the drain. If there is anything that we inherit now, it is Ethiopia's heaps of problems, her weakness and sufferings.

It is by inheriting such a devastated economic condition and by finding ways and means of reviving it that the transitional government takes the responsibility of bringing about a democratic system in this country. To carry out such an accumulation of difficult tasks demands great caution and the determination to stand strongly for peace and democracy. The success of the aims and objectives of the transitional government demand strength and strenuous preparations. To carry out this national issue really demands great zeal.

The transitional government can overcome this only if, on the one hand, it ensures the free practice of democratic rights, embracing differing views as well as developing this system as a culture, and on the other hand, avoids bickering and disputes in the government. The situation in which the country now finds itself does not allow for

wasting this golden opportunity in useless bickering and disputes. The people demand above all that quick and correct decisions be made and put into practice. They do not want the victory they have won with great sacrifices to be aborted by disputes and selfish interests.

Therefore, the transitional government should accommodate and lessen differences as well as avoid unnecessary disputes. It should rather be engaged in resolving the country's problems. [Words indistinct] should concentrate on solutions which can lead Ethiopia onto the democratic path. We should create an atmosphere in which we can work jointly rather than individually. It is only when we do this that we can quench the Ethiopian people's thirst for peace and democracy.

Therefore, when the EPRDF prepared this conference, these were issues that it took into consideration. It did everything possible to make sure that the conference is one of action and not superfluous. Efforts have been made to make sure, whenever the situation we are in has permitted and whenever possible, that representatives of various nations and nationalities and those forces who have different views and inclinations are accommodated in the conference and that the interests of most of society are reflected in various ways.

Different political views are represented. Inasmuch as it was believed that forces who have contributed in one way or another towards the dismantling of the former regime should be represented, they have been represented. Based on these major criteria, the conference can be said to be satisfactory. It has satisfactory representation and participation in line with the problems we have mentioned earlier.

On the other hand, it should be understood that there might be forces that probably contributed to peace and democracy but could not participate in this conference. Apart from those attending this peace and democracy conference today, there could be other forces that could have been participating in this conference. It is difficult to say that this conference has brought together all peace and democratic forces from wherever they are but the conference is the first and not the last in the struggle to establish peace and democracy and these are not the final decisions. Therefore, those peace and democracy forces who are not attending this conference will have a forum during the realization of the whole objective. This is our belief because the implementation of the guarantee of unreserved democratic rights should be in force. In addition, the conference should provide a forum for the views and interests of the various parts of society.

The major concern, however, should be the outcome of the conference. If the conference is wide but the result of the conference cannot guarantee peace and democracy to the Ethiopian people, then it will be a conference of no value. On the other hand, even if the conference has some problems but opens the door to reliable peace and democracy, then it will be a conference which can satisfy the wishes of the Ethiopian people. Our country would

then become a country of peace and democracy in a very short period, and we certainly expect our country to be the true country for all its people.

The forces who are at this conference today, or those forces that could not participate in this conference for various reasons, will have a path which can enable them to play their role freely and peacefully, by using the democratic rights which are going to be implemented in the near future. This is, therefore, the main result which is expected from this conference and which has never been seen and implemented in the history of our country. It is a respectful and holy deed so we do not have any doubt as to its implementation in a new spirit.

It is for this reason that we say that the democratic rights which were concealed for a century have emerged and a bright new future is coming. The EPRDF has been trying its best from the very beginning of the conference to achieve this kind of result. Some of its efforts were to share ideas with some of the forces expected to participate in this conference.

After the EPRDF defeated the Dergue regime, some forces, who had secession as their main aim due to the oppression and humiliation they were experiencing, stated their readiness to participate in the people's unity, based on equality and democracy, by changing their stand on the current situation. This shows that democracy, the respect of the people's rights, and peace and unity of the people can only go together.

The EPRDF, which was struggling for democracy, peace, and the unity of the people based on the people's wishes and equality, is now showing itself to be more practical than ever before. As a result of the EPRDF's efforts to meet various forces and discuss participation in this conference, the differences on the nature of the transitional government and the charter have narrowed and a suitable atmosphere has been created for the conference. The EPRDF has considered the ideas it acquired from the discussions and updated its program on peaceful and democratic transition and is presenting it in a way suitable to the current situation to enable the transitional government to use it.

Finally, we would like to remind the participants to put aside small differences and to focus on the big and main issues and contribute to the success of the conference. The entire Ethiopian people are expecting this conference to come out with resolutions to serve as a remedy for our country and people. The Ethiopian people, who have been suffering and experiencing a bitter life for years as a consequence of famine, refugees, fighting, detentions, and killings, are expecting relief, peace, and democracy from this conference.

We must, therefore, bear the heavy responsibilities entrusted us. The Ethiopian people are all on our side, and the only way to implement this task is to advance mutual benefits and desires. If we try to advance our personal interests and desires then the question of peace and democracy in our country cannot be fulfilled. Peace

and democracy can only prevail if we are able to work and think according to our people's wishes and interests. Since our conference is the beginning of a new chapter of life, let it also be the beginning of a new democracy.

Last, we hereby extend our appreciation to all who tried their best for the success of this conference. I would also like to note our appreciation to those foreign representatives who came all this way to participate in our conference. I would also like to give all the respect and glory to our combatants who have paid with their dear lives, and who enabled us to reach this stage, because they are the seeds of our new life. To all Ethiopian people who have been struggling for years, we hereby pledge to forge ahead with you in all honesty into the future because we would not have achieved made our gains without your support and struggle. The victory is yours and yours alone. Thank you.

EPRDF Charter Adopted

EA0307214091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Today the peace and democracy conference, which is the first of its kind in our country's history and which aims at setting up a broad-based transitional government to bring peace and democracy to our country, concluded the discussions on the charter for the transitional period presented yesterday by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and has unanimously adopted the charter.

In today's deliberations, issues concerning the structure of the transitional government and its organization were widely discussed and, based on an improved proposal made by the participants, the basic conditions have been created for organizing the structure of the transitional period. In addition, regarding individual rights, an improved proposal that the matter be considered by a court free from government control has been accepted.

Improved suggestions on the appropriate utilization of the mass media, serving all political forces, and on the fact that the question of justice for workers should be given sufficient attention and that this should be immediately resolved, were widely discussed by the conference and agreements were reached on them.

The other issue which the conference discussed in detail concerned economic rights raised by some forces. After discussing this issue in detail, the conference participants felt that while the people should decide about economic issues themselves, no power should impose its own economic policy on them by putting this in the program as part of the charter. The EPRDF's proposal that an economic directive, which governs the economic activity of the transitional period, should be drafted by the council, was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

In the afternoon discussions, the proposal on the transitional program stipulated in the charter and proposals on aid and rehabilitation were discussed. In this discussion

some improvements were added to the aid and rehabilitation proposal and were unanimously adopted.

Finally, the participants gave unanimous support for the EPRDF charter on the transitional period along with the amendments made to it and expressed the belief that the charter can govern the transitional period. The charter and the accepted amendments were unanimously accepted and adopted. The historic peace and democracy conference will continue its discussion on other agenda items tomorrow. We will present you, in our next program, the charter for the transitional period adopted by the conference.

Eritrean Question Discussed

EA0407223091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] In its deliberations today, the peace and democracy conference, which was anxiously awaited by our peace-hungry people and which is aimed at setting up a broad-based transitional government to create conditions conducive to a peaceful and democratic solution of our country's problems, discussed the document presented by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] on the Eritrean issue. The EPRDF's draft proposal is in two parts. The first deals with the question of how the Eritrean problem should be solved, and the second part asks how we should cooperate with the interim government of Eritrea. The discussions on these questions were based on the question of principle and on some proposals presented by some fronts.

The draft proposal on the solving the Eritrean problem stipulates that peace, democracy, and mutual interests can be upheld only if the Eritrean people's right to self-determination is unequivocally acknowledged and guaranteed. According to the proposal, denial of the rights of the Eritreans can only bring about war, suppression, and the destructive situation of the last 30 years.

During the proceedings, the view was expressed that the Eritreans should not determine the matter alone, but that it should be determined by all Ethiopians. The conference participants agreed that the problem cannot be solved unless the Eritreans alone determine their future. If they are not allowed to determine their future alone, this would not only complicate the problem, but it would also impede the course toward upholding the rights of other peoples.

The participants stated that the frightful atrocities and oppression suffered by the Eritreans must never be allowed to recur. In particular, participants representing oppressed nations and nationalities firmly asserted their strong support for self-determination. Firmly asserting that they had been the ones to shoulder the greatest burden of the war by supplying men and materiel, they collectively expressed their determination that henceforth not a drop of blood, the life of a single youth, nor

a single piece of public property will be devoted to fighting the Eritrean people. The participants also discussed the second part of the draft proposal and adopted it in its entirety.

The conference participants also expressed the view that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front gesture of giving Ethiopia free access to Aseb port and its decision to hold a Eritrean referendum in two years would greatly contribute to the efforts to achieve peace and stability. They also discussed various proposals on respect for common interests as presented in the draft proposal, and it approved them. They decided that the proposals on respect for common interests should be set out in detail by the council.

Today's deliberations were, as usual, conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding. Deliberations will resume tomorrow.

Details of Transitional Government

EA0507073091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT
4 Jul 91

[Text] The transitional government entrusted with the task of facilitating Ethiopia's advent to multiparty democracy is to have a Council of Representatives empowered to appoint the top five leaderships of the transitional government. The Council, which will exercise legislative functions during the transitional period lasting for about two years and possibly more, has been mandated to elect the president, vice president, as well as its own chairman and secretary from among the various political groups and factions, and also endorse the prime minister to be appointed by the head of state. The conference spokesman Ato [Mr.] Dawit Yohanes, briefed the press last night that each of these five office bearers will represent different political factions and nationality groups.

The conference agreed on a single legislative chamber during the transitional period consisting of up to 87 members. Ato Dawit said in its election of the top five office bearers of the transitional government, the Council of Representatives should ascertain that they belong to differing political factions and nationality groups. During the transitional period the conference envisages a judicial system that will not be influenced by those exercising executive and legislative powers.

On the legal aspect, Ato Dawit said the conference agreed that the charter would be the supreme law of the land during the period of transition. He pointed out that all laws and regulations that are inconsistent with the intentions and expressed statements of the charter will not be legally valid.

The conference continued its deliberations today on the Eritrean issue and the appointment of the council's (?seats).

CPC Congratulates ANC National Conference

OW0307120091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1138 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Durban, South Africa, July 2 (XINHUA)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) today sent a congratulatory message to the 48 National Conference of African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, first of its kind ever held in the nation since 1958.

The message said that the CPC has always sympathized with and supported for the just struggle against the apartheid system waged by the ANC and the South African people.

As a national liberation organization with a tradition of consistently struggling against the apartheid system, the ANC has been waging "heroic and steadfast struggle under very difficult conditions so as to oppose racial discrimination and apartheid system and obtain political right for the African people," the message said.

Such a struggle has won sympathy and support of the people throughout the world and also encouraged other oppressed nations and peoples that are striving for freedom and independence, it said.

The message expressed the CPC Central Committee's belief that the current conference, the first one after the ban on the ANC was lifted in the nation, will lay down a good foundation for further expansion and consolidation of the ANC and for the continuous victories leading to a complete end to the apartheid system.

The conference is held against the background that some positive changes have taken place in South Africa since last year, it said.

The South African Government has released Nelson Mandela, the renowned leader of the ANC and the black people, lifted the ban on the ANC and other organizations, and rescinded some apartheid acts, the message said.

The message attributed these positive changes to the long-term struggle waged by the South African people in general and the ANC and other liberal organizations in particular.

International solidarity has also made the positive changes possible, it said.

CPC sent a delegation to the current conference, headed by Zhu Shanqing, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC's Central Committee.

CPC's Zhu Shanqing Meets Nelson Mandela

OW0307131291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1201 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Durban, South Africa, July 3 (XINHUA)—Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African

National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and Zhu Shanqing, representative of the Communist Party of China (CPC) have acknowledged the good relations and friendship between them.

The expression was made when Mandela met and had cordial talks with Zhu here last night. They said they hoped the friendship would be further promoted and consolidated.

Zhu, who is also deputy director of the Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, came here specially to attend the 48th National Conference of the ANC.

During the meeting, Zhu congratulated the ANC on holding its national conference for the first time at home (South Africa) since 1958 and wished the conference full success.

Zhu said the CPC and the Chinese people had very intimate relations with the ANC and the South African people.

Mandela said he respected the Chinese revolution and its leaders Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and others. "I have cherished a deep love for China and its people," he added.

Zhu, entrusted by the CPC, invited Mandela to visit China. Mandela accepted the invitation, saying he would definitely make his visit to China as early as possible.

Observers 'Impressed' With ANC Conference

MB0307133691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 3 Jul 91

[By Pierre Classen]

[Tex] Durban July 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] this week proved itself able and eager to shift into top gear as a leading political force in South Africa. After a spectacular mass opening of its 48th National Conference, the businesslike contrast with its tentative and often unruly consultative conference in December dispelled much of the scepticism observers had brought with them to Durban.

Even delegates who had attended the earlier conference expressed satisfaction with the more serious composition and mood of the movement's first national conference since its unbanning and return from exile. The authority and direction displayed by the president-elect, Mr Nelson Mandela, in his opening address, seems to have given the conference a far surer foundation and cohesive base from which his call for "a constructive debate and equally rational, constructive and realistic decisions" stand to be realised.

On Wednesday the information director and senior National Executive Committee [NEC] member, Dr Pallo Jordan, echoed this view when he said the ANC had come to terms with its special responsibilities in the

broader national context. "It makes no difference what your individual view or perspective of the organisation is: it has a broader responsibility towards all of South Africa and must direct itself and its decisions in dealing with that responsibility, honing in on it."

Evidence at the conference is that the ANC has done some serious honing already and is proving, despite the remarkably short space of time since being "legalised", that it is capable of rising to the challenges facing it a lot better than the ability displayed in December. Even seasoned political journalists, academic and diplomatic camp-followers are quick to express their surprise in the almost slick organisation of one of the largest conferences yet staged in South Africa.

The militant boisterousness and almost rebellious taunting of toyi-toying squads of youths were conspicuously absent when the ordered gathering—at times estimated to number close to 3,000 delegates and guests—slowly filled the University of Durban-Westville's vast sports centre.

The average age of delegates had clearly increased by at least a five to seven year margin and the dress toned down from somewhat from the revolutionary t-shirt brigade which dominated December. The more middle-aged profile of delegates was indicative of a far more structured representative corps, reflecting the choice of real leadership within the expanding community-based branch organisation which Mr Mandela claimed had grown to 700,000 from the December base of around 100,000 members. These changes, analysts and observers agreed, augur well for the responsible leadership and direction the conference is required to produce.

Mr Mandela himself showed that he had grown into a much more commanding position at the centre of the dispersed factions of the movement and that he was aware and confident of that new position. It is a position from which he is expected to wield a far more influential lead than he was able to six months ago.

Already in his opening speech he committed the conference into accepting negotiations as a real and legitimate element of the struggle and stressed the need for speeding up the process in order not to delay the new democratic South Africa by a single day.

These two elements alone appear to have prepared the ground for an argument which will equip the leadership adequately with an negotiating mandate while untying the hands of Mr Mandela and his "cabinet" code of the NEC that they may be able to manoeuvre with the subtleness needed to match Mr F.W. de Klerk's negotiators.

Mr Mandela's enhanced influence is also likely to weed out any factional splintering and disunity, already waning under the pressure of a growing sense of collective responsibility evident in discussions with current NEC members and most senior officials at the conference.

The mood is focused on the historic opportunity inherent in the 48th conference and the crucial need to make the best of it—for the ANC and the country the movement envisages rising out of the apartheid ashes.

Joint Committee Supports Peace Initiative

MB0307165691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1545 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The Joint Working Committee of the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], has called on the international community to support the latest peace initiative of the ANC, Inkatha, and the government.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent, Ossie Gibson] At a briefing held by the Joint Working Committee, the vice president of Cosatu, Mr. Chris Dlamini, said it was clear that violence would not end while a minority government held sway in South Africa. He called on delegates to support the idea of an immediate interim government and said that the government should not be allowed to take part and to mediate in the interim stages.

[Dlamini] We are saying they should reduce themselves into an ordinary player in the game of negotiations, and therefore it becomes necessary and imperative that a neutral body takes over the administration and the control of the South African Defense Forces and everything else in this country. [end recording]

Buthelezi Comments on ANC Strategies, Aims

MB0307185491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 3 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] would not tolerate ANC [African National Congress] attempts to mobilise blacks against whites in order to achieve a handing over of power to the ANC by the South African Government, IFP President Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned on Wednesday. "There shall be democratic procedures that determine who governs after apartheid. There will be no handing over of power to any one particular single political formation," he said in a strongly-worded address at the National Student Federation congress at Midrand, near Johannesburg.

An already overdue multi-party conference, involving leaders across the political spectrum, had become an urgent necessity, and all obstacles to it should be eliminated, he urged. He strongly criticised alleged claims by the ANC that it was "a government in waiting", as well as its attempts to form a patriotic front and its mass action campaign against black town councillors.

"Not only does the ANC take the local government issue and trample it under foot in street corner mass action campaigns, but they also take the very negotiating process and try to make it their own. They are attempting to

develop what they call a patriotic front in order to dominate the whole negotiating process.

"The patriotic front they have in mind is a patriotic front of black political organisations. They are raising black power against white government even now when we should be stripping politics of racism. We say no to the ANC mass action programme which exacerbates white fears. We say no to the ANC's attempts to amass black power to mobilise blacks against whites so that there will be a handing over of power to the ANC by the South African Government."

Mr Buthelezi said he wanted the ANC to be "a party among parties. That, however, is where the rub lies. The ANC does not want to be a party among parties. In the words of Dr Nelson Mandela, the ANC regards itself as a government-in-waiting."

He charged the ANC had always seen itself as the sole representative of black South Africans and was moving towards negotiations with this view of itself. "The ANC wants all-or-nothing negotiations in which it is either (State President Mr F.W.) de Klerk's political blood or there will be mass action and power plays and disruption and protest," he claimed.

He predicted the ANC would emerge from its current national conference committed to determining the constitutional future for South Africa through mass action programmes. "As long as mass action is used, all our efforts to defuse violence in South Africa will come to naught," he warned.

Eighty percent of Inkatha members had been subjected to intimidation in the name of mass action. As long as the campaign against black town councillors continued, no committee would be able to stop the violence, he added.

He said nearly half of all black town councils in the Transvaal and the [Orange] Free State were defunct due to the ANC's mass action campaign. "This is a very fundamental issue which we will have to face, and yet the ANC has unilaterally decided that it will pre-empt negotiations by taking mass action at local government. It is raising up democratic nobodies to become powerful leaders in mass action politics," he charged.

Of all the issues to be negotiated, the structure of third tier government levels would probably be the most important. It was important that the monolithic power of the state was broken up. "We simply dare not hand over the kind of monolithic state power that successive National Party governments have built around themselves to any political party of the future. There would have to be real devolution of power, while, in particular, political manipulation at third tier government level would have to be prevented at all price."

The IFP was waiting to finalise dates for an ANC National Executive Committee/IFP Central Committee meeting "to examine what can be done to normalise relationships", Mr Buthelezi said. He was, however, not

encouraged by the message in Mr Mandela's opening address at the organisation's national conference.

"We can not pretend that all is well with black politics while the normalisation of relationships between black political organisations is made impossible by ANC tactics and strategies and by the consequences of their past revolutionary war talk and the present survival of revolutionary trends inside the ANC."

He also accused the Democratic Party [DP] of "getting into bed with the ANC", claiming DP leader Dr Denis Worrall had recently spoken "very kindly of the ANC and its strategies". Political uncertainties, mass action, intimidation, calls for sanctions and the continued threat of violence and alleged continued recruiting for the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], should now be halted. "We have committed ourselves to reform as South Africans, and God help us if we now try to falter. We cannot stop without falling flat on our faces."

'Dispute' at Conference Over U. S.-Pledged Funds

MB0407064591 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Excerpts] ANC [African National Congress] Secretary General Alfred Nzo has told delegates to the ANC national conference in Durban that the ANC is being blamed for the spiralling violence in South Africa. [passage omitted]

There was also a dispute at the conference over the treasurer's report. Finance official Vusi Khanyile said none of the money pledged to the ANC following Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States has been received. He said the ANC had included the promised money in its budget and expects to receive it. He says the funds are the property of the ANC but have not yet been received.

An unconfirmed report says the fact that the American money was included in the budget even though it had not arrived caused loud protest from one prominent member of the ANC. Mandela visited eight cities in the United States in June last year. He received around \$10 million in pledges for the ANC. It is not known why none of the money has been received.

Bophuthatswana Couplist Arrives at ANC Conference

MB0407055591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0214 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 3 SAPA—Yet another former Bophuthatswana politician implicated with Rocky Malebane-Metsing in the failed coup in the homeland in February 1988 slipped into South Africa from overseas on Wednesday [3 July] to attend the ANC's [African National Congress] national conference.

Rev John Lamola, general secretary of Bophuthatswana's former official opposition, the People's Progressive Party (PPP), said at Jan Smuts Airport en route to Durban that

he was happy to be back in the country. He had fled the homeland with Metsing soon after South Africa proper stepped in to crush the coup that had ousted Lucas Mangope for eight hours. He is wanted by Bophuthatswana for high treason.

Rev Lamola flew in from London. Last Saturday, coup leader Metsing flew in from London to attend the ANC's conference. He was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport and subsequently released on R[and]100 bail. An extradition hearing has been set for Metsing next week.

ANC's Hani Discusses Stand on Interim Government

MB0407082291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0754 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Durban July 2 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] was not going to the multi-party congress to rigidly prescribe its position on an interim government, the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani said on Thursday [4 July].

He told journalists at the ANC's national conference that something quite different from the ANC's position may emerge but this was a natural consequence of the give-and-take debate with the other parties represented there. "We are not going there to prescribe. We are going there with open minds," he said.

The ANC would talk to the Inkatha Freedom Party and other homeland organisations which all had, like other parties, other ideas on how they wanted to handle interim arrangements.

Says No Divergence With ANC

MB0407091091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0815 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Durban July 4 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] military commander, Mr Chris Hani, on Thursday [4 July] emphatically denied that he was a so-called "hawk" in the National Executive Committee. He also told journalists there was no such thing as a "Hani perspective" on any issue within the movement. He blamed a need amongst people hurt and angered by the actions of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] to personalise them.

As chief of staff of MK he had been given a specific task to perform within the ANC and most of his time with the movement had been spent on organising MK and he was therefore associated with the actions of the military wing. "I only did my task," he said on Thursday. As far as "Hani perspectives" were concerned he insisted these were purely ANC perspectives.

Some people, however, did not like the way he spoke and perhaps he was not diplomatic enough but nevertheless

he only put the positions of the ANC in a forthright and frank manner, said Mr Hani.

Comments Further on Government

MB0407133291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1259 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 4 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] will not rigidly prescribe its position on an interim government to an all-party congress as this is not an absolute or non-negotiable issue, says the movement's military commander Mr Chris Hani. Speaking at the ANC National Conference in Durban on Thursday, he said an interim government was part of ANC policy and the organisation would go to the negotiation table to give its point of view on the issue.

The ANC felt an interim government was an important way of handling the transition process, he said. "The ANC is not going to prescribe to other groups; we're going there with open minds."

An interim government was "not an absolute non-negotiable," he added. Mr Hani echoed ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela's opening address remarks at the organisation's conference that the ANC was committed to negotiations and an all-party congress. "We accept that we are not the only party," he said, adding the ANC would approach the congress with a give-and-take attitude.

Mr Hani confirmed at a press briefing on Thursday at the University of Durban Westville, where the ANC's conference is underway, that he would not stand for election to the National Executive Committee's "top five" positions. He took this decision to concentrate on MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] work and security force needs.

The Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff also issued a challenge to Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan to accept that MK had an important role to play in South Africa's transitional period and should be integrated into existing security forces.

Mr Hani said "now in the transition period" South Africa had to accept it needed integrated security forces including MK, homeland armies and existing structures. MK needed to form part of an integrated democratic security force, "not serving the interest of the ANC but serving society," Mr Hani said. He accepted the SA [South African] Police and Defence Force had important roles to play but added Gen Malan "equally must come out and say MK has an important role".

Questioned on rumours that MK combatants were being retrained in African countries, Mr Hani explained the ANC was preparing for democracy and needed a professional army so "we're taking steps". Commenting on

self-defence units, he said if police were acting impartially there would not be a need for self-defence structures.

These units were, however, in a preparatory stage and a lot of work had to be done to ensure discipline and accountability within these units to prevent them from degenerating into vigilante groups or lynch mobs. Mr Hani added that although MK members were involved in training people for defence units, they should belong to communities and not the ANC.

The popular militant denied that he was a so-called "hawk" in the ANC's NEC, describing labelling to this effect as unjustifiable. He also insisted there were no "Hani perspectives" within the movement, saying he merely followed ANC policy.

White South Africans particularly perceived him in this way as he had always been associated with MK's operations before the suspension of the armed struggle. He was now fully engaged in talks with the government on behalf of the ANC. The labelling may have arisen from the fact that perhaps he was not a good diplomat but rather forthright and frank in putting across ANC positions, said Mr Hani.

4 Jul ANC National Conference Events Viewed

MB0407180491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Durban July 4 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] 48th National Conference in Durban has confirmed its alliance with the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] is healthy and beyond discussion. On a day when the conference was preoccupied with elections and the constitutional amendments needed for them, senior spokesmen went out of their way to scotch reports or even suggestions that the ANC was critical of the alliance.

Two senior ANC/SACP executives, the "retired" Mr Mac Maharaj and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] chief of staff, Mr Chris Hani, vigorously defended the alliance and stressed dual membership had no inherent conflict of interest for them. Their loyalty lay with the ANC.

A news report, suggesting Secretary-General Alfred Nzo had criticised the alliance, was targetted for special "contextualisation" by Directorate of Information and Publicity (DIP) spokesman Mr Saki Macozoma at the first media briefing of the day. The matter was repeatedly referred to as having been given undue prominence and at the end of the day's media briefings, once more raised by the DIP chief, Dr Pallo Jordan.

"There was no suggestion on the part of the organisational committee (which helped draft the report) or Mr Nzo that the ANC should distance, review or re-examine

in any way or reassess the alliance," he said. Mr Maharaj, commander of the exposed Operation Vula, was bombarded with questions, particularly from foreign journalists, about the SACP's detrimental effect on the ANC.

He conceded the point made by the secretary-general's report and by individuals, such as Dr Allan Boesak, that the SACP hindered recruitment of coloureds, Indians and whites as well as Christians.

It was a justified criticism if one confined your view to specific constituencies, but one would lose more members on the Witwatersrand than would be gained in the Boland by severing ties, Mr Maharaj said. He also conceded, as a possible option, that the SACP may consider its own dissolution at its December conference.

While the alliance may be strong, Thursday's preparations for elections showed the ANC was lining up behind moderate leaders. Mr Thabo Mbeki, director of international affairs, has backed away from the race as the ANC's number two.

This leaves Mr Walter Sisulu a dead certainty for president-elect Nelson Mandela's vacated post of deputy president. Mr Mbeki's withdrawal is seen as ensuring the defeat of Natal Midlands regional chairman, firebrand Communist, Mr Harry Gwala.

The conference was also brought to its feet with appreciative, reportedly "wild" applause, when the post of national chairman was resurrected and the sole nomination given to the retiring president, Mr Oliver Tambo. The national chairman's job was last operative when the veteran Rivonia trialist, Mr Govan Mbeki, occupied it under the presidency of Chief Albert Luthuli.

Ironically, Mr Mbeki, octogenarian father of Mr Thabo Mbeki, was one of a handful of nominees for the NEC [National Executive Committee], who withdrew from election on Thursday. Nominations from the floor added 40 names to the 102 put forward through regional nominations.

Mr Chris Hani, another candidate once tipped for the deputy presidency, also steered away from militant images, insisting he was no "hawk" nor held views differing from the positions of the ANC, particularly on negotiations.

He said at a media conference that negotiations should continue even if ANC members were targets and were being eliminated in "this painful process". He expressed concern that community defence units be kept under control and not be allowed to degenerate into vigilantes, lynch squads or party political armies. These were the concerns of all South Africans which MK, in training the ANC units, would try to meet.

He also stressed that all the various security forces created by the government, liberation movements and homelands should ultimately be merged in a national security force loyal to the people of South Africa and the

government of the day. He invited the minister of defence to acknowledge that MK had a role to play in the creation of such a force.

Mandela Asks Diplomats To Maintain Sanctions

*MB0407201091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1952 GMT 4 Jul 91*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Durban July 4 SABA—The president-elect of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr Nelson Mandela, on Thursday night repeated his appeal to the international community not to drop sanctions against South Africa. At a special "thank you" briefing to foreign diplomats at a beachfront hotel in Durban, Mr Mandela also said the five points in the open letter "ultimatum" to the government had not been satisfactorily addressed.

The briefing was closed to the press, but diplomats spoke freely after the meeting, some expressing open reservations on the ANC president's position on sanctions. "Sanctions is South Africa's economic death," one senior diplomat commented on leaving the briefing.

A representative of an African liberation movement based in Ethiopia said the ANC had told his organisation there was a plan to link certain reforms with the cessation of certain sanctions. These represented a staged removal of sanctions. He also said there was a general expectation in Africa that South Africa must assume its rightful role in the economic upliftment of the continent.

A South American diplomat said the ANC leader had been asked directly what his message to the diplomats was and the reply had been: "Maintain sanctions."

"We do not understand fully this position," the diplomat said.

ANC's Macozoma Comments on National Conference

*MB0507083391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2015 GMT 4 Jul 91*

[Interview with Saki Macozoma, African National Congress, ANC, information and publicity spokesman, in the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, studio in Durban by Pat Rogers from the SABC studio in Johannesburg on the "AGENDA" program—live]

[Text] [Rogers] In our Durban studio now Mr. Saki Macozoma of the ANC's [African National Congress] Department of Information and Publicity. Good evening, Mr. Macozoma. You're having an eventful conference that could become more so tomorrow. The media have been focussing attention on the leadership issue. Have you anything new for us on that issue?

[Macozoma] Well, we think that the leadership question is not the most important issue that we have to deal with in Durban. There are very fundamental policy questions that are being put to the conference. For instance, on the

question of land, on the question of economic policy, on the question of foreign relations, and a number of other strategy and tactics for the next few years. So, those we think are much more important than the leadership question at this stage.

[Rogers] Right, but let's perhaps just get the leadership question out of the way first. Is Mr. Allan Boesak, has he now become a member of the ANC? Does that mean that he will be standing for the national executive tomorrow, and is he likely to be elected, because I think you do need his constituency?

[Macozoma] Well we need all kinds of constituencies, but the direct answer to your question is that Mr. Boesak has withdrawn his candidacy but he has announced his intention to join the ANC after the conference because otherwise, if he did so at the conference, it would have been construed as opportunism on his part and, therefore, that matter rests at that.

[Rogers] Mr. Macozoma, you say that the leadership issue is not a particularly important one; you have other more important issues to address. But can I put it to you that there obviously is a conflict in the organization—whether personality wise or policy wise one doesn't know—but how else would you explain the nomination of a 78-year-old man, Mr. Sisulu, for the post of deputy president when the president is 73. I mean, that would indicate either that the ANC has no young talent or else that you do have a serious problem that you have to paper the cracks over.

[Macozoma] I think that the question of contestation or deep divisions, etc., is a matter of opinion, and I think that in my view, most of what I read and hear in the media about that issue is based more on wishful thinking than on rational analysis.

[Rogers] Well then how do you explain the nomination—and he is a front runner—of Mr. Sisulu at the age of 78?

[Macozoma] Well I don't think that people's capacities are determined necessarily by their age. There have been older leaders in the world, and I don't think one would have argued for instance, in relation to Ayatollah Khomeini, when he was in his 80's. Perhaps the reason why he was kept there was to keep out the fight amongst the Ayatollahs, but I think that is the question that no finality can be reached on. I think it's a matter of how you look at it. If people feel that Mr. Sisulu is a most capable person at that age for this phase of our development, they're entitled to doing so and it doesn't indicate necessarily that there are any compromises that are reached. If there are any, they are going to be reached on the voting floor ultimately.

[Rogers] Mr. Macozoma, I think that tests one's credulity a little, but we are not equipped with thumb screws here so let's move on—if I could move on in fact to finances. Shortly after he was released some 15 months ago, Mr. Mandela traveled widely and if I read the

newspaper reports correctly at the time he raised millions of rands for the ANC. In fact it could be as much as a 100 million rands for the ANC, and yet, in his report to congress, Finance Chief Vusi Khanyile said that the organization was in the red and had only enough for its bare essential needs. How do you explain that?

[Macozoma] Well I think firstly, Vusi made the point very clear that the finances that were dealt with were from March 1990 to December 1990, and that what was reflected at congress did not reflect the current position, and I recall that this question was asked specifically and responded to. I was quite surprised to find that the BUSINESS DAY, for instance, amongst other newspapers, had actually led with the headline: ANC in the Red. So that is not the current position. That is the position as at 30 December 1990, which was the financial year then.

[Rogers] So are you saying that the millions that Mr. Mandela raised overseas have in fact come into the coffers of the ANC?

[Macozoma] Some have come in; some have not yet come in. Most of the money raised in the United States for instance is reflected in the balance sheet of the ANC externally, but not in the internal account because they have not been remitted to the internal account. But there is no question of the ANC being in the red at the present moment.

[Rogers] Is it not true that there are several millions that have not come in from the United States and if that is the case, why is that the case?

[Macozoma] That is correct. That has to do with more administrative issues than anything else. Those moneys were collected by various people and individuals, and they have been kept in the external account of the ANC, those that have been received. Some of those have not been received. As you are aware, Mayor Young has made certain statements saying that he has not been able to remit the money. The reason for that, as I say, is mostly administrative.

[Rogers] Well the mayor has said, I think, that he requires an official letter from Mr. Mandela, and again, if one reads the press correctly, the response on that has been that Mr. Mandela has not had the time.

[Macozoma] No, the response to that has been that it is not our approach that we should deal with Mayor Young through the media and that we will instruct our office in Washington to get in touch with him and then retrieve the money from him. That is our approach.

[Rogers] Is it not also the case that the American Congress wants to be assured on how you are spending the money, and I think that some concern has been expressed about the close association between the ANC and the South African Communist Party, and that perhaps accounts for the hold-up?

[Macozoma] No it does not because the money given by Congress is some \$10 million, of which the ANC is

getting about \$4 million or something to that effect. So it is a tiny percentage of the money that should come to the United States. [sentence as heard] The bulk of the money was raised in Mr. Mandela's tour by cities, by anti-apartheid groups, etc. It's got nothing to do with Congress.

[Rogers] Mr. Macozoma, would it be a fair question to ask you—and please tell me if it's not—whether it was overseas money that enabled your organization to buy the Shell House as your new headquarters?

[Macozoma] Certainly. Because the fact of the matter is that the ANC represents the disenfranchised and the economically disadvantaged in this country, and therefore for them even to be able to put together an effective political machinery in this country, there is a need for them to be assisted, given the fact that the disadvantages were imposed on them. Therefore we have no reason to feel that we need to hide the fact that that money did come from sympathetic governments abroad.

[Rogers] I have heard the story that a large amount of that money came from local, that is South African, businessmen. Is that not correct then?

[Macozoma] Well I wouldn't be able to say a large amount. I would be sure that a certain amount was raised internally for that, but I would think that the bulk of the money probably came from outside.

[Rogers] Mr. Macozoma, Mr. Khanyile also made the point that only something like 10 percent of your revenues have been raised by membership fees, which he would say—and I think you would agree—is not a very satisfactory figure. How do you see it working out from here on that one?

[Macozoma] We think—and that is, in fact, the recommendation of the treasury—that we should turn to more internal sources than at the present moment, but we don't think that the money from subscriptions is going to ever be a bigger fraction than that. In fact, if one were to look at most of the political parties, it is a question of fund raising internally as opposed to externally. It is not a question of membership fees because otherwise you would put it beyond the reach of many people. In fact, quite interestingly, in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] or East Rand part, some of our people who have been talking to the National Party [NP] people have come up with the conclusion, after discussing with them, that in fact part of the problem with recruitment there is a question of asking 12 rands per annum subscription when, for instance, the NP asks about 2 rands per annum and raises other money by other means. So the question of membership fees as such, we don't think would ever be a significant question.

[Rogers] Yes 12 rands is quite a lot, and if you have 700,000 members, you could be looking at something like 8.5 million rands. But let's move on from there to the ANC's association with the Communist Party. I think the secretary general, Mr. Nzo, in his report made

it clear that this was a problem insofar as getting non-black support for the ANC is concerned. Do you now recognize it as a problem, and how are you going to address it?

[Macozoma] Well I think the secretary general's report, in the first place, was dealing with issues that have proved to be problems in relation to the question of recruitment. There was no mention in my recollection of that report of non-black issues. There were other issues relating to that. I don't think that, in fact, it is true to say that the majority of people who support the Communist Party are from the black community *per se*. I think that is statistically incorrect, but the point that you are making is: What are we going to do about that. As far as we are concerned, we have certain strategic objectives, and that objective is the achievement of a democratic social order in South Africa. If the Communist Party assists us in arriving at that, if the synergy that we get from the two movements will be able to take us there—and that is our determination at this stage—we will continue to do so. The fact that we may be losing support in certain areas, we should weigh it against the fact that we are gaining support in other areas precisely because of that relationship.

[Rogers] Yes. One can understand that synergy has worked until now as you have been a liberation movement and because you have things in common as to what you are against, but you're now emerging as a political party contesting elections, and one is looking at what you now stand for and the perception must be as long as the relationship with the Communist Party continues you stand for the same things as the Communist Party. And in fact, Mr. Gwala appeared on television recently and said not only is he a Communist but a Stalinist, which I think would frighten the heck out of a lot of Communists, never mind non-Communists. Now are you still saying that you perceive no problem there, and you are not going to do anything about it?

[Macozoma] Well I think, Mr. Rogers, the fact of the matter is that your argument can be turned around into saying that if in fact because we have an association with the Communist Party we could be perceived to be standing for the same thing. That logic applies in reverse in the sense that if that association between the Communist Party and the ANC can be interpreted in that way, it stands to reason, therefore, that in fact it could be that the Communist Party stands for the same thing that the ANC stands for. So, if this is a one-way street in terms of that logic that you are using on this issue, the fact that we are concerned with it at this stage, are we going to be able to achieve a democratic order in South Africa or not?

[Rogers] Mr. Macozoma, let me come in very quickly because time makes that necessary. You've mentioned that you have a lot of important issues to address. One of them is the economic policy. Now how are you going to address the economic policy in a way that is going to win you non-black support as long as your policies are the

same as the Communist Party? And I will have to ask you to answer that one fairly briefly, if I may.

[Macozoma] Well I don't think that the question [pause] I think that the question that you are posing as non-black is actually a very strange formulation as far as I am concerned because I don't think that in fact the question that you are raising relates to the race question as you seem to be implying or imputing. The fact of the matter is that we are going to present policies that are acceptable to a broad electorate. Whether you want to vote as a white person or a black person is a matter that you have to choose. We believe that the majority of South Africans will vote for the policies that they believe are correct, and the question of whether we get non-black or black support is irrelevant and I think it's actually a red herring.

ANC Voting for National Executive Committee

MB0507082691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0703 GMT 5 Jul 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Durban July 5 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] Secretary-General Mr Alfred Nzo was the first to cast his vote in the first round of a secret ballot to fill the movement's top five positions. Voting started officially at 8AM in a specially equipped polling station overlooking the University of Durban Westville Sports Centre where the ANC's historic 48th national conference is in progress.

Mr Nzo was followed by fellow National Executive Committee [NEC] members Reg September and Chris Hani who smiled for cameras as they dropped their ballot papers in the large sealed black ballot box. Earlier a media pool had been invited to record the official checking and locking of the empty ballot box positioned in a square of 30 voting booths. As the NEC members made their selection in the first round of voting for deputy president, secretary-general and treasurer-general, a stream of delegates started moving up the hill to come and vote.

The first two rounds which will include a second poll for deputy secretary-general in which the losers of the first round will be included, are expected to be over by 1PM and the results available by 2PM. Only then, after the names of NEC members who failed to make the top five have been included in the nominations for the rest of the [words indistinct], will the long and difficult voting start for the remaining NEC members to be selected from a list just short of 150.

The elections are being run by an independent organisation, Independent Mediation Services, and scrutinised by a special election committee consisting of the vice-chancellor of the university, Dr J. Reddy, the former homeland leader and Enos Mabuza and [word indistinct] advocate Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC [senior counsel].

Officials predicted that the final result will be known around 2AM on Sunday morning. Mr Nelson Mandela and Mr Oliver Tambo have been elected unopposed to the positions of president and national chairman respectively.

Inkatha Criticizes Content of ANC Publication

MB0507113691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 5 Jul 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP; date, place not given]

[Text] [No dateline as received] It has come to our attention that copies of the "Congress Militant" are being distributed at the ANC's [African National Congress] conference in Durban. This journal contains several pages of articles headlined "How To Defeat Inkatha", "Stand Up and Fight Back", "What Is Inkatha?", "The Source of the Violence" and a highly defamatory cartoon and caption depicting IFP president, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The IFP is amazed that in the midst of peace talks and tragic and ongoing violence and intimidation, that the ANC permits the circulation of a document which is clearly encouraging and proliferating war-talk.

The distribution of "Congress Militant" is, without doubt, in contravention of the peace accord signed by the ANC and IFP in January, the relevant paragraph in this regard reads: "Both parties agreed to call on their members to stop the vilification of the other party and its leadership and to promote the quest for peace."

The article entitled "How To Defeat Inkatha" does nothing to promote peace and is, in fact, a call to war noting that the ANC must "build a trained and disciplined army" adding "we must stay prepared to force any action at any time."

The authors of the article, Ephram Ndlovu and Nkululeko Nomji, write that "...as soon as there is a threat of an attack from a hostel, our defence committees must immediately mobilise and destroy that hostel... this will be our reply..." The article appears to admit the ANC "destroyed" hostels in Kwathema and Dobsonville.

Inkatha members residing in hostels are referred to as "the dogs of war" and a call is made to "demolish all hostels". Numerous vicious and derogatory statements are made throughout about Inkatha leaders and its membership.

COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is called to "ban" Inkatha members and workers who are members of Inkatha. They say they "must be made to choose between COSATU and Inkatha".

"Defence committees" must seek foreign funding "to raise some fighting funds..." And so on.

The ANC's leadership should now make its position clear. Do they support the statements contained in these

articles or are they prepared to repudiate them? Are the programmes of action outlined in the articles official ANC policy or not? Do they believe this kind of rhetoric encourages political tolerance and freedom of political association?

The IFP needs to know if ANC leaders will continue to talk peace on the one hand, while allowing this kind of undemocratic and inflammatory rhetoric to rage in their publications. The IFP is totally committed to peace and the successful outcome of peace initiatives now in progress. The publication and distribution of "Congress Militant" does considerable harm to the quest for an end to the violence and the IFP seeks assurances that this kind of war-mongering, which has a direct impact on the violence and intimidation, will cease.

4 Jul Press Review on Current Issues, Problems

MB0407095891

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Foreign Investment Possibly 'Mixed Blessing'— "Renewed foreign investment could turn out to be a mixed blessing for South Africa," observes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 July in a page 10 editorial. "If we are to avoid the worst of the drawbacks, planning how best to attract appropriate investments needs to be high on corporate and government agendas." Therefore, "we should encourage the types of enterprises which will benefit us—enterprises which create jobs, fixed investment in manufacturing plant and competitive export goods." "We should be more interested in investors who want to manufacture than in foreign firms which simply want to set up distributorships run from non-productive warehouses."

Black Parents Need Vote To Solve Education Problems—A second editorial on the same page states "the basic problem with black education is that black parents do not have the vote. There are no constituents to keep happy, so things don't get done." "Public demonstrations are yielding results, so the various education ministers face the prospect of having to handle one protest after the other." "Without a single education ministry, unwieldy but symbolic, there will be no belief, here or abroad, in equal non-racial education. Apartheid education is dying; there is no need to try to keep it alive until 1995 or so, when a new constitution gives black parents their vote."

SOWETAN

Violence on Public Trains Out of Control—"Something must be done about the trains," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 July in a page 6 editorial. "Not a week goes past without another report of violence and thuggery aboard what is supposed to be reliable and safe public transport." "SOWETAN hopes the South

African Transportation Services as well as the South African Police will take note."

* HNP Leader Calls for Afrikaner Struggle Fund

91AF1159A Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
8 May 91 p 3

["Fund for Afrikaner Struggle"]

[Text] I should like to urge you to join with me in reviewing the current political reality in South Africa, for the situation is serious. But there are definite possibilities that must be exploited as well.

NP Policy

Professor Willem de Klerk, brother of the national president, writes in the 17 March 1991 RAPPORT: "The blacks have won their struggle." And: "Black majorities in the government are an ultimate fact." This means that the government has clearly accepted as a matter of policy that Afrikaners and kindred spirits among the whites must submit to a black government; that is to say that South Africa must have a black national president, black ministers, black military leaders, black police chiefs, black judges and magistrates, black department heads, etc.

Of course, this does not simply mean black administrators, but a black communist-controlled ANC [African National Congress] government. Wynand Malan, former coleader of the DP [Democratic Party], had a talk with F.W. de Klerk in July of last year, and according to RAPPORT, they "looked one another in the eye and came to a good understanding." Seven months later, toward the end of February of this year, that same Mr. Malan, speaking to a group of businessmen in Durban, said: "The country will have an ANC-led government within 18 months"—obviously based on what he had learned from F.W. de Klerk.

And Ken Owen, editor of THE SUNDAY TIMES, writes on 3 March of this year: "We are evidently destined to have an ANC government...." This means a communist-controlled black government, for two-thirds of the members of the executive committee are communists, and they control the ANC.

Genocide

This is the challenge that faces Christendom and the white people of South Africa. This is the "irreversible" situation that Mr. De Klerk is creating—a communist-controlled black government to rule South Africa.

Everyone who knows what communist governments do, knows that our country must be saved from them: A communist-led ANC government means genocide for whites, but particularly for Afrikaners.

This is not just idle speculation. The communists cannot rule our country if they do not manage to root out Afrikaner nationalism.

An American newspaper confirmed as recently as 30 May 1990 that communist radio broadcasts have been proclaiming incessantly since the sixties: "The Afrikaners as a people and a culture must be destroyed, and the racist Afrikaans language must be wiped out." This is the secret agenda of such communists as Hani, Slovo, Sachs, Mbeki, and many other ANC leaders with whom the De Klerk government is negotiating.

To succeed in wiping out the Afrikaners is the avowed policy of the South African Communist Party (SACP), to render South Africa ungovernable by means of social unrest, strikes, mass demonstrations, school riots, terrorizing of black town counselors, etc. In THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST for the first trimester of 1990 the SACP announces: "The outcry of our time is for the masses to render South Africa ungovernable."

This they want to do in order to have the chance to see whites dying under the gun barrels of the death squads, as in Angola.

What the USA Wants

"The nine months of murder and slaughter in Angola," writes American Professor Leo Raditsa in PRISONERS OF A DREAM, "were instigated from the top, to prepare the new world—the Soviet needed disorder and breakdown—that the U.S. State Department now so passionately desires for South Africa." Mind you, this is an American writing that the "State Department" wants disorder and breakdown, in the course of which whites may be decimated. Prof. Raditsa writes further: "Thousands of people were killed because they were defenseless, mowed down by armed hands....," which amounted to an instruction to "terrorize the whites in every possible way," so that "people will be spiritually broken by terrorism."

This is how it is when a nation is rendered ungovernable by communists.

Declaring Afrikaners Criminals

Afrikaners who are not killed off in this way by the communists will be subjected to interrogation under the "Criminal and Civil Code," of the ANC, according to which virtually all opposition to the ANC and the SACP in the form of any kind of racial separation such as "apartheid" is defined and declared "a crime against mankind" which, despite the passage of time, can be tried in accordance with the procedures for the interrogation of "war criminals," as in the case of the German leaders after the Second World War. This is the communists' plan for the Afrikaner people: They must be treated as criminals, if they are not killed, as hundreds of whites have been already.

Possibilities

This is an alarming prospect. And the question is: Is there a way to avert this catastrophe that threatens our entire national existence?

Yes, there is. Things are going wrong with the De Klerk-Slova-Mandela Program. The earlier expectation—that by the end of this year they would be able to have a new constitution—has been shelved. There is now talk of an additional 18 months to two years; that means 1993 at the earliest.

And it is a serious question whether by that time they will be that far along the road. The public violence between Zulus and Xhosas is obstructing the path to the negotiation table. The action undertaken by the communists to make the nation ungovernable is itself delaying the start of all negotiations. The proposed multiparty conference cannot get off the ground even on a limited scale. And in order to get it really moving, separate elections must be held among whites, coloreds, Indians, and blacks; but for the blacks there are no voters' lists. And if elections were now to be held among the Zulus and the Xhosas, the war between them would intensify tenfold.

The built-in factors for delay are so great that it is becoming more and more possible that by 1994 there will still be no new constitution, and a white general election will then have to be held in accordance with the provisions of the present constitution. Remember, this cost the Vorster-Botha administration of South Africa, together with the British and the Americans, at least seven years to get Rhodesia under communist administration, and nearly 12 years to establish a communist government in Southwest Africa.

Great Forces

We must not let ourselves be frightened into believing that there will not be another white election. We must accept the fact that violent forces are at work, forces that are going to change conditions radically over the next four years: the wholesale devastation of health by AIDS, especially in Africa, the decline and economic slump characteristic of African nations, and the disaster which the South African economy is headed for, with a rate of inflation between 12 and 15 percent, a growth rate of scarcely two percent, black population increase of more than three percent, growing unemployment; interest

rates of more than 20 percent per annum, and ever-increasing numbers of bankruptcies. The lifting of sanctions will do nothing to improve these conditions. Foreign investors take no interest in a country which, economically speaking, is deteriorating so rapidly under an absurd government policy. Elections for a multiparty conference are a real possibility on the short term, and general elections over a three-year period cannot be ruled out.

These realities and these possibilities must be examined against the background of the communist party's failure to win the 1989 general election on its own, as well as in the light of the fact that by the very results of these elections it has delayed the progress of leftist politics. The expectations that developed thereafter were: 1) that what with recount lawsuits pending in Fauresmith, Gezina, and Vereeniging, the country would be forced to hold a general election, and 2) that a million signatures would be obtained in order to force a general election. These expectations came to nothing. And now the "working document" of Koos van der Merwe (CP MP) [Conservative Party Member of Parliament], clearly reveals a number of crippling policy differences within the CP, in the aftermath of the resignation from the party of both the 1989 CP parliamentary candidate in Virginia and the CP candidate in a municipal by-election in Boksburg in 1988, Dr. Meyer and Dr. Van Ryssen respectively.

In the light of this political situation, the HNP [Reformed National Party] must immediately start to work on a program to prepare for the greatest political challenge of our history. We must plan for the next four years to work on a much larger scale than at present if we take the struggle seriously. The cry is: Go for it!

The HNP has the strength of its deep convictions, its commitment to principles, its dedication to ideals, and its fidelity to the truth, as repeatedly shown in the emulation of the high tradition of leaders such as General Hertzog, Dr. Malan, Attorney Strijdom and Dr. Verwoerd.

Great sacrifices have been made by many people to protect the honor of Afrikaner Nationalism over the past 20 years, as the only foundation on which white progress and security can be assured.

In such a spirit, I ask for your contributions, with my assurance that the future is not lost, as our enemies would have us believe.

Angola**Britain's Lynda Chalker Arrives in Luanda 2 Jul**

*MB0307130491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jul 91*

[Text] Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development, said in Luanda today that Angola can only be reconstructed with assistance from industry and the private sector. Speaking on arrival, she told our reporter: We intend to assist Angola which has a great economic potential. Chalker, who heads a six-man business delegation added: We will hold talks with Angolan ministers to find out about their reconstruction plans in order to identify areas of cooperation.

The delegation is scheduled to leave for Huambo tomorrow, and on 4 June it will meet Territorial Administration Minister Lopo do Nascimento, and other Angolan officials. During her visit the British official is likely to be received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Urges Railroad Renovation

*MB0407050091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Jul 91*

[Text] Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development, has said in Huambo that her country will impress upon the World Bank the need to finance the renovation of the Benguela Railroad. When interviewed by the Huambo provincial radio service at the end of her brief visit to Huambo Province, Lynda Chalker said she realized that the renovation of the railroad is a matter of urgency. She said that Britain, as a World Bank member, will contribute to the reconstruction project.

Lynda Chalker also toured the agronomic institute and the Bom Baassa orthopedic center and assessed the role played by the Save the Children Fund and Doctors Without Borders in their assistance to displaced persons. Chalker said that her country is willing to continue assisting displaced Angolans and stated that 2 million pounds sterling has been earmarked for related projects.

Meets With Dos Santos

*MB0407135691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jul 91*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development, in Luanda this afternoon. The Angolan head of state said that Lynda Chalker's visit would help strengthen bilateral relations. In turn, Lynda Chalker praised the signing of the Angolan peace accords and Angola's opening to a multiparty system. Lynda Chalker arrived in Angola on 2 July. She has already visited Huambo Province. She heads an important group of British entrepreneurs.

Comments on Bilateral Trade

*MB0407200491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jul 91*

[Text] Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development, was received by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda this afternoon, after which the British official spoke to newsmen about her meeting with the Angolan head of state.

[Begin Chalker recording, in English with passage by passage translation to Portuguese] I said to the president that I believe that we are now at a new stage of cooperation. The peace is very welcome. We now have to build on that according to the priorities of the Government of Angola. That means we must see what we can do to help with those who are demobilized. Perhaps there are ideas about small businesses [words indistinct] help reestablish their lives again. There is a big need to help in agricultural reconstruction. Already Britain is providing seeds and tools for people in certain areas and there will be other ways in which not only the British Government, but British business can help the reconstruction of Angola.

We shall seek to help the peace process through to the elections and there will be, I hope, greater economic cooperation by visits from Angolan politicians and businessmen to Britain. I believe that my visit here, accompanied by businessmen, is the new beginning, not only in our bilateral relations, but also with the EEC. I shall be reporting to my 11 fellow European development ministers this weekend. I will tell them about the plans of the Government of Angola and the needs of the country and how I believe they can help, too.

I am hopeful that we will have a very positive response because the plans that the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning are telling me about sound sensible bases for the future.

I have had a very useful visit. I enjoyed going to Huambo and I have very much enjoyed my meetings in Luanda particularly with his excellency the president. [end recording]

Bilateral cooperation is set to increase substantially in the wake of British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker's visit. The figures of Angolan exports to Great Britain are still negative. As an example, during the first third of this year, our country exported crude oil worth 7 million pound sterling. In turn, Angola bought goods worth more than 40 million pound sterling from that European country.

Departs 4 July

*MB0507082191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Jul 91*

[Excerpts] Lynda Chalker, British minister for overseas development, said yesterday that Great Britain will assist efforts to reintegrate demobilized Angolan troops

into civilian life. [passage omitted] Lynda Chalker left Luanda yesterday at the end of a two-day visit to Angola.

*** Democratic Renewal Party Officially Registers**

91AF1147C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 17 May 91 p 2

[Article by Manuel Feio: "PRD Registers Installation Committee"]

[Text] The Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), whose national coordinator is Luis dos Passos da Silva, appeared at the Supreme Court early yesterday afternoon to register its Installation Committee, which consists of 15 members.

The PRD is made up of individuals of every background and also includes figures linked to the events of 27 May. As can be seen in its political statement, it affirms that it is a party struggling for the establishment of a democratic state of law and the renewal of Angolan society.

According to Luis dos Passos, the delay in registering its Installation Committee was due primarily to the need to gather certain documents required for that purpose, namely criminal records. He said the party would do everything possible to avoid holding things up in the future.

After the session at which the documentation was submitted, Luis dos Passos told the media that the PRD was ready to start its program and that it wanted a multiparty society. "The PRD will not be the only party to adapt to the political game," he said.

Concerning the gathering of signatures in 14 of the country's 18 provinces, he said that "the Installation Committee will work to send one member to each province," adding that final registration is planned for August.

Asked to comment on the pilgrimage scheduled for 27 May, Luis dos Passos emphasized that "contrary to what was reported by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], the pilgrimage will not be carried out by the party, since the party will not be legal by then, but rather by survivors of 27 May." He concluded by saying that the purpose of the pilgrimage would be to venerate fallen comrades and that it would be held not at some historic site but in one of the cemeteries in the capital.

In the PRD's view, the cessation of hostilities is cause for concern because, according to Luis dos Passos, "UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] issued the communique concerning their cessation; the Angolan Government did not do so, and we are apprehensive because this demonstrates that FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] is not ready," he said in conclusion.

The PRD's objectives include the establishment of a democratic state of law, the development of an equitable economy, and the development of society in its many

aspects. The party's political statement says: "Democracy in Angola must be built, not deepened, because it has never in fact existed among us. We also support the idea that economic development should be a factor for national unity in that it must be achieved on three levels—national, regional, and local—thus making the most of our country's potentialities."

It should be pointed out that according to what we were told by an official of the Supreme Court, the documents submitted for the registration and subsequent certification of the Installation Committee will be examined, and it will be two weeks before the presiding judge of the Supreme Court issues a ruling.

It should be pointed out that Luis dos Passos spent 12 years and seven months as a fugitive in Angola's forests together with Manuel Cassule Bage, former chief of staff of the Third Region, and was also active in the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] when it was illegal.

*** Military Situation Aggravates Saurimo Isolation**

91AF1147D Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
18 May 91 p 13

[Article by Jose Fragoso: "Saurimo, City of Diamonds and Rearguard of War"; first paragraph is PUBLICO introduction]

[Text] Saurimo—Besides being the capital of Lunda Sul Province—which, along with neighboring Lunda Norte Province, is a diamond producing area where Diamang [Angola Diamond Company] operated in colonial times and Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise] operates now—Saurimo has been the rearguard of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Army during the fighting in Luena and a place of refuge for many civilians waiting for peace and the opportunity to return to their homes.

The Saurimo airport, closed to civilian flights, is visited daily by large cargo planes that start arriving in the early morning hours with foodstuffs, medicines, miscellaneous items, shipments from the United Nations, UNICEF, or other nongovernmental organizations, war materiel, and, in some cases, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers. To avoid antiaircraft attacks, the planes land in a spiral pattern, flying several times over the city in a circular pattern before touching down on the runway.

During the 45 days of fighting in Luena, the Saurimo airport has also been the takeoff point for a number of Soviet-made Sukhoi-25 fighter-bombers (which attacked UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on several occasions) and MI-8 helicopters transporting the MPLA's military commandos between Saurimo and Luena.

Saurimo was also the starting point for an overland supply column headed for the town of Luena, which was

surrounded by UNITA and had only enough supplies to last through yesterday the 17th. That column, which took 10 days to cover the distance between the two towns, was attacked by UNITA guerrilla fighters several times, forcing it to abandon more than 10 of the 150 vehicles making up the convoy.

"Along our route, we found several messages from UNITA which had been nailed to trees and which said: 'If this column arrives in Luena, our name is not UNITA.' PUBLICO was told by a member of the caravan after its arrival in Luena on the 14th of this month. The trucks had to travel the entire distance alongside the road to avoid the mines placed in the tracks. Ahead of the transportation vehicles were armored vehicles clearing a path through the forest.

Owing to the lack of food in Luena and the fear that people would mob the trucks and steal their cargo, the military gave orders before the column arrived that it should not enter the city all at once. Instead, the trucks entered in groups, and supplies were distributed little by little.

Given the absence of civilian flights and the impossibility of traveling by road (a common situation throughout Angolan territory because of the mines and guerrilla attacks), Saurimo's inhabitants are in a situation of almost complete isolation. Ivan, a Bulgarian chemistry teacher ("Ivan means Joao [John] in Portuguese," he immediately explained to PUBLICO's reporter), has been teaching in the town for two and a half years. He confirmed that it was difficult to travel outside the locality because of the war.

Happy to meet Europeans, he told us that he had been in Portugal in 1984 and that the transition from communism to a multiparty system in Bulgaria "caused as much elation for people as the revolution of 25 April [1974] did in Portugal."

In Saurimo, some of the medical and social assistance provided for the town's inhabitants and the refugees arriving from other parts of the country is supplied by a group of nuns from the Congregation of Missionary Franciscans of Mary, an organization with headquarters in Rome and eight branches scattered around Angolan territory.

Sister Martinha, 70, a native of Madeira and a supporter of Joao Jardim, came to open the gate of the congregation's house to reporters: "Please come in, this house is always open."

On the inside, she was joined by two other nuns: Sister Isabel, 72 years old and also Portuguese (from Idanha-a-Nova), and Sister Garbine, 77, a Spanish native of the Basque Country.

The sisters are responsible for running a five-room school and providing medical care for children and lepers—about 80 families in the town have that disease.

"The state has now returned some of the facilities that had been occupied since independence. But everything is damaged, there is no glass in the windows and no doors, and we have to fix everything.

"There is a lot of work to be done here. Many children die every day from illnesses caused by hunger and the lack of medicines," explained Sister Martinha, who also acts as pediatric nurse in the town's hospital. "We perform an average of five blood transfusions a week for children who are anemic from hunger. And we have no way of checking the quality of the blood. All we can do with the equipment we have is determine the blood group. We have no possibility of detecting the presence of AIDS in donors."

Everything is in short supply: antibiotics, medicines for treating malaria and diarrhea, vitamins for mothers and babies, diapers, and baby bottles.

The Franciscan nuns also complain of UNITA's activity in the area. About a month ago, a vehicle carrying a priest and two nuns was attacked by UNITA. The priest (a 33-year-old Zairian) was killed, and the two nuns were wounded.

"That was during Holy Week," said Sister Martinha. "They were preparing for the religious ceremonies in the town of Lucapa in Lunda Norte. We warned them not to travel by night, but they ended up going out on the road in the dark anyway to save time."

The result was a guerrilla attack on the religious 40 kilometers from their destination. "The Zairian priest was hit with a bullet that went all the way through his head, and the nuns were injured by shrapnel. After the shooting was over, the UNITA soldiers appeared, and one of them said: 'White woman, you are going to die.' But when they saw that the women were nuns, they did not shoot. The nuns asked that they be allowed to go seek help in a village, and the soldiers answered: 'Go on; do your work.'"

Sister Martinha also said that the injured nuns had to travel a distance of 15 kilometers on foot to the town of Ponte, where they received help. The next day, the people from the village went out on the road to recover the priest's body.

* Huambo Population Reportedly Supports UNITA

91AF1147E Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
25 May 91 p 14-15

[Article by Jose Fragoso: "The Strange Silence of Peace"; first paragraph is PUBLICO introduction]

[Text] Huambo—In Huambo, formerly known as Nova Lisboa, one can now walk the streets at night without fear of gunfire. People are thinking about reconstruction in a city where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has great influence and which will be the scene of an important political battle.

"I still find it strange not to hear gunfire in the city," PUBLICO was told by a businessman in Huambo—the city which the Portuguese used to call Nova Lisboa, the capital of the province of the same name—as he described his state of mind following a week of no military activity by UNITA or the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Army. "Sometimes at night, I still go to the window to try to hear something. But the gunfire really has stopped. Things are quiet now compared to the almost daily gunfights and bombs of the past few years."

The cease-fire was a relief to the inhabitants of Angola's most populous province (although there are no precise statistics, the population is estimated at over 2 million). During the first few days after the hostilities ended, many people were still distrustful and did not venture into the streets after 1800 hours. That is when night falls in Angola at this time of the year, and it is also when the guerrillas prefer to make their raids.

But Huambo's citizens gradually picked up courage and began venturing into the streets even at late hours. "This is completely different. People are satisfied. Now there are even people who travel to nearby locations by car, something that was unthinkable two weeks ago because of the ambushes," explains Goncalves Ihangica, a 23-year-old reporter who works at the Huambo office of Angolan People's Television.

One can easily understand the amazement and happiness of the inhabitants of what was once Nova Lisboa, considering that their province was one of those most battered by the civil war. The government's army controlled the city, but UNITA was always close by, enjoying popular support in several localities and carrying out actions even within the provincial capital itself.

Cradle of "Free Angola"

It was in this city in 1975 that UNITA proclaimed the independence of "free Angola": the Democratic Republic of Angola. Although the MPLA later occupied the city and forced the guerrillas to withdraw, it is known that Jonas Savimbi has great influence here, since the province's inhabitants belong primarily to the Ovimbundo ethnic group, as does the guerrilla leader.

That is the only explanation for the rebel organization's ability to destroy civilian and military targets in Huambo, apparently with great ease. Many inhabitants admit that UNITA has always "had men inside the city."

Throughout the city, installations have been destroyed by explosive devices. The railroad station, which is on the Benguela Railroad line, is out of operation, industry does not produce because of the lack of raw materials, and the shortage of food, medicines, and other essential items is explained by the fact that the city is cut off in terms of transportation. Only airplanes can take a chance here, since there is no ocean (as there is at Luanda and Benguela, for example), rail service has been sabotaged,

roads are the scenes of constant guerrilla attacks, and land mines are always scattered along the trails.

Despite everything, the city has managed to maintain a student population of about 300,000. It offers the only courses in agricultural and stockraising sciences in the country, and that makes it popular with students from throughout the territory.

With peace having been achieved, Huambo is preparing to begin several foreign cooperation projects aimed at bringing the province back to life. Being aware of UNITA's ethnic strength in this province—a factor that may affect the outcome of the first free elections in Angola—the MPLA government is going to invest much of its political effort here over the next few months.

At the start of next month, the governor of Huambo, Osvaldo Van Dunen, will visit the United States, where he will sign a protocol of development with the State of Virginia. That rapprochement is in response to the interest various U.S. companies have in investing in the province and particularly in its industrial sector, which is the second-largest in Angola after that in Luanda.

Portuguese Projects

Also underway are project evaluations by Spain, France, and even South Africa. In Portugal's case, it has already been decided that a Porto firm will do all the repaving in the city.

But other projects exist involving cooperation with the Portuguese, who will join with a few Portuguese businessmen who never got around to leaving Huambo, where they now constitute a small community of only 200 people.

"A few years ago, there were over 5,000 of us. The only ones left now are three merchants, four businessmen connected with industry, and not much more than that," PUBLICO was told by Mario Inocencio, 41, who has lived in Angola for 22 years and currently owns the Booe Garment Factory, "which means a lot."

Inocencio stayed in Angola after completing his military service. A native of Lisbon, "more accurately, of Alto do Pino, having been born in Curraleira," and Portuguese, he was one of the few people to receive authorization from the government to set up a factory. An example of private enterprise in a socialist state, his garment factory has had to cope with problems of all kinds throughout its 13 years of existence: a lack of raw materials, a lack of money for keeping production at a stable level, and even a bomb attack by UNITA that destroyed the entire front of the factory, which has now been rebuilt.

"Even so, we have always kept going, and now we have 110 workers. But as recently as last 18 January, we were hit by a burst of UNITA's incendiary bullets. And before that, in an attack on the rebels by the MPLA, the factory was also hit a few times," Inocencio said.

All of the factory's production goes to the state: "Only now are a few private parties beginning to be interested in our products." Trousers, skirts, shirts, sheets, children's clothing, diapers, and handkerchiefs are manufactured here "entirely with Portuguese raw materials."

Part of the firm's profits are turned over to the authorities by Mario Inocencio for social improvements in the city. "I am still a socialist, but things are different now. We used to put too much faith in scientific socialism because it was obvious that some people had everything and others had nothing. But as the years have passed, we have found that scientific socialism does not work out the way it looks on paper and that half a dozen people wind up filling their pockets by preaching socialism."

Married and the father of three children, all Angolan, Inocencio admits that the MPLA will have to work hard if it does not want to lose the elections in Huambo. "If the MPLA does not invest a lot in this province beginning now, it will have a lot of problems here. UNITA is very strong. Part of the people support Savimbi, and the others are afraid of UNITA, so they may vote for it out of fear. Moreover, the entire southern zone is marked by considerable illiteracy, and it is known that Savimbi completely dominates the Ovimbundo ethnic group, which is still very attached to its traditional language."

Church as Trench

That is also the opinion of Father Gerardo Munhanguê, who heads the parish of Santa Cruz do Canhe, a mission that was established on 14 September 1942, originally to serve the "darkies" who lived in the vicinity of the city of Huambo and "did not have the right to attend the white churches."

"UNITA has a lot of influence here. No doubt about that. In fact, most of the priests working in Jamba were kidnapped in this province," Gerardo explained. During a brief visit to "his" mission, the 48-year-old Angolan priest, who graduated from seminary in 1971 and served as chaplain in the Portuguese Army in 1974, guided PUBLICO's reporters through a small plantation of coffee bushes, trees, and vegetables. "I am always planting so they can't say that I don't work. But people come and steal everything. I have never harvested a thing."

When we entered the mission church, which is one of the oldest in Angola, Father Gerardo pointed to the altar. "This is my trench. Here I talk about everything, including politics. Our mission is to look at man in his total spiritual and physical makeup. Occasionally some men have come here to take notes, but they have never done anything to me."

The church, which can hold more than 3,000 people, has only a few pews and an unfinished choir loft. "But we now have sound equipment that was donated to us by Father Agostinho Aguiar of Paredes. Before that I had to speak very loud so that everyone could hear me. I used to get very tired."

As is true in the rest of Angolan territory, church attendance here is very high. "In this mission alone, we have a course for catechists that is attended by 33 people. Mass is over by 0600 hours every day. People come here before they go to work."

For the past two years, the Huambo provincial government has been in the hands of a young MPLA politician, Lieutenant Colonel Osvaldo Van Dunen, who gives extemporaneous answers to the questions put to him and does not avoid debate with students or workers. Just last Monday, during a seminar at the university with students and teachers, Osvaldo was subjected to many "difficult questions." But he had a ready answer for all of them.

Concerning the future "election battle" with UNITA, the governor told PUBLICO that it is the rebels who may get a surprise at the ballot box.

"Despite the Umbundo ethnolinguistic link, the fact is that the inhabitants have never gone along with the destructive practices of the rebels. Despite that, we must keep in mind the level of schooling among our inhabitants, most of whom are illiterate peasants among whom UNITA's obscurantist practices still manage to make inroads. But people have also felt UNITA's actions in the flesh, and because of that, I think UNITA will have a lot of difficulty here."

Mozambique

* Zambezia Unable To Meet Marketing Goal

91AF1185A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] During this season, the province of Zambezia has marketed 2,000 of the 2,500 tons of cashews established as a goal. However, an additional 150 tons of this product were purchased as compared to the preceding cashew season.

This information was recently communicated to Carlos Agostinho de Rosario, governor of the province of Zambezia, by a dynamization and marketing official, in the course of the official ceremony ending the marketing campaign for this year.

At the meeting, which was held in the district of Mocuba and was also attended by Juliao Saranga, secretary of state for cashews, warehouse and retail personnel, and other participants in the process, it was reported that throughout the recent campaign, the province had purchased about 2,000 tons of the product.

According to the report of the marketing official, the bureaucracy existing in the banking system in connection with the granting of financing was the reason for the failure to achieve the established goal of 2,500 tons.

Some warehouse officials and the representatives of the bank disputed this statement, although the former

admitted that the bank had responded, although the amount involved was insignificant.

The governor of Zambezia ordered a further inquiry into the matter, which he termed delicate, emphasizing that the solution will inevitably involve negotiations among the interested parties.

Carlos de Rosario praised the efforts made by the warehouse personnel and other participants in the process despite the difficulties resulting from the current situation in the province.

The district of Mocuba, traditionally the second-largest producer, merited particular recognition in the campaign just past. This year it outdid Pebane, which usually ranks first, reaching a total marketed of more than 600 tons, as compared to the 400 credited previously.

Warehouse official Safi Gulamo, who shared the credit for the increased percentage achieved in the district of Mocuba, told our reporters that the improvement in the military situation in the province was the reason it was possible to exceed the goal. "In addition to the improvement in the political-military situation, a decisive contribution was made to the success achieved by the leadership capacity and the flexibility of the Provincial Cashew Departments, which made it possible to follow up the process and deliver the product rapidly to the district seats and shipping ports," Safi Gulamo said.

Juliao Saranga, the secretary of state for cashews, who completed his working visit to Zambezia last Saturday, pointed to the need to adopt suitable measures to ensure the recovery of cashew production in the province. Saranga was informed that this year, Gile district marketed a larger volume, second only to that in Mocuba.

Ali Hussene, a local warehouse official in that district, agreed that a highway transport vehicle and financial support for the least prosperous merchants and participants might affect the next harvest.

*** France Finances Chokwe Agricultural Project**

91AF1185B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
29 May 91 p 3

[Text] (ICS)—The coordinator of the French project for support of the family sector, Eng Lacharme Marc, has announced that the French Government has made available the sum of 8 million French francs (a franc is equivalent to 239 MT [meticals]) for the second phase of this undertaking, which began last year and will continue until 1993. The greater part of this sum will go to purchase farm equipment, fertilizers, seeds, and other production supplies.

Our interlocutor went on to say that in addition to foreign financing, the project is trying to achieve self-sufficiency on the basis of the sale of seeds and fertilizers and the provision of services to other institutions which request them.

This project made more than 10 million French francs available during the four years between 1986 and 1990 for agricultural support to the peasants in the settlements of Massavasse and Hokwe, in the irrigated zone, and the settlement of Macaratane, in the nonirrigated area. The project, which is being implemented in two phases, covers more than 20,000 peasants in the three communities.

The French project in Chokwe has established farm centers in the settlements of Hokwe, Massavasse, and Macaratane to channel support to the peasants. The goal of the centers is to resolve the problems which arise in connection with farm production, such as the placement of production equipment, the installation of mills and rice hullers, the leasing of equipment, the marketing of farm products, and water supply.

Eng Lacharme Marc announced that his project calls for conversion of the present agrarian centers into peasant associations in which the producers benefiting from the project will participate in management and the making of decisions. As a way of preparing for the establishment of the future associations, peasant commissions have already been organized. They are taking part in managing the affairs of the farm centers and are discussing production activities with the peasants.

The coordinator of the project said that the commissions are working to improve the production yields of the peasants through the introduction of new techniques, mainly in rice production. The new method involves planting the rice in nurseries and subsequently transplanting it. This technique makes it possible to economize on water consumption and to lower costs, and produces good yields.

Rehabilitating Ditches

The French project, working with the Eduardo Mondlane Irrigation System (Siremo) in Chokwe, has already recovered more than 500 hectares for the family sector in the settlement of Hokwe. The project supplies the equipment used for drainage work, while the task of clearing the ditches and repairing gutters falls to the Siremo.

The project includes mobilization campaigns to involve the peasants in the clearing of the ditches. The involvement of the peasants is designed to train them so as to improve the maintenance of the irrigation systems they themselves use. On the other hand, their participation, as opposed to simply waiting for mechanical clearing efforts, is of extreme importance because it reduces the cost of maintaining the ditches.

Engineer Marc said that his project is mobilizing the producers for a local vigilance effort to prevent others from damaging the drainage and gutter systems. He explained that the poor condition of the drainage systems will result in the development of brackish zones, and if the situation is not corrected in time, the productive capacity of vast field areas may be lost.

Central Project Office

Arnaud Couillier, the civil engineer with the French project in Chokwe, said for his part that new premises for the project offices are under construction. These buildings, which will be completed in July, are budgeted at 64 million meticals. The central offices of the project will be established in the same location, and the equipment used for the project and for the repair of breakdowns will be concentrated there.

Engineer Couillier said that part of the equipment purchased in Mozambique and South Africa is already in the workshops, while delivery of the equipment acquired in France is pending. He noted that the new equipment purchased in France, which may arrive in June, is budgeted at \$800,000, and includes tractors, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, generators, mills, and rice-hulling equipment.

The civil engineer for the project explained that in order to guarantee that Mozambicans know how to use the new equipment, the project is offering specialization courses while awaiting the delivery of the new orders. He explained that the central workshop will deal with major breakdowns, while minor repairs will be done at the farm centers. Couillier said that a radio communications system will be installed to link the headquarters with the farm centers.

Difficulties Encountered

Apart from the war situation, which has deprived the peasants of the security needed for production, there is the problem of the lack of land on which the peasants could grow their own food, as well as products for the market.

The coordinator of the project said that despite the work being done with the people, there is no possibility of improving their conditions of life, since the current half-hectare each family has would not be enough even if the yields were doubled. Therefore, survival farming is being promoted for families with the seven-person minimum. He suggested that the government increase the area available to the peasants in the Chokwe irrigation zone to a minimum of 1.5 hectares per family.

Agronomical engineer Lacharme Marc explained that it is important that credit be made available to the family sector, in particular during the farm season.

* Swedish Group Donates Machinery to Gaza

91AF1185D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] A shipment of equipment including tractors, trailers, trucks, and wagons with an estimated value of 12 million Swedish kronor and intended for the repair and maintenance of roads was turned over to the Gaza provincial government last week. The presentation of the shipment, donated by the Swedish International Development Agency (ASDI), was made during a ceremony

attended by Eugenio Numaio, the governor of Gaza; Erik Aberg, the representative of the ASDI in Mozambique; and other guests.

Speaking on this occasion, Erik Aberg said that the donation is a response to the appeal made to Sweden by the Mozambican Government with regard to the 1989-1990 two-year period, which included an emergency program for the repair of roads and bridges. "We in Sweden feel that the people of Mozambique have shown great courage and determination and merit our full support and respect. What we can do here is to contribute financially to reestablishing the road network, providing an opportunity for the reestablishment of life in the rural communities in zones to which the access routes are extremely precarious," the ASDI representative said.

According to Erik Aberg, the project for repairing roads being financed by Sweden also covers the province of Inhambane. His organization has already contributed a sum of money sufficient for the repair of about 300 km of roads in the two provinces.

The program which has now been launched under the direction of the National Roads and Bridges Directorate (DNEP), in addition to making a great contribution to creating more job opportunities, will make it possible to transport the surplus production of the peasants living in the rural zones out of the area.

The representative of the ASDI called upon the workers who will use the machines to see to their maintenance and upkeep with strict zeal, as this is a prerequisite for their profitability.

Governor of Gaza Eugenio Numalo thanked Sweden for its action, stating that this is a gift of the greatest importance to the province. It is his opinion that repair of the roads will give the activity of the rural population a great boost.

The national director for roads and bridges said that this program is a part of the strategy defined by the Mozambican Government, which is urging the integrated development of the 40 priority districts. He added that to this end, ECNEP [expansion not given] district work brigades have been created. They are equipped with light machinery and use intensive manpower for the purpose of repairing those tertiary roadways, commonly known as trails, which have been locally identified as important to the socioeconomic development of these regions.

It was reported that this work already covers six districts, and plans call for covering 22 districts by the end of 1992. "I see tremendous advantages in the use of intensive manpower for this type of work, because it allows the districts relative autonomy in the resolution of some problems connected with the roads. This means that they will not be dependent on machines which are expensive. There is also an advantage of a social nature, since the project can incorporate a large number of individuals in

various jobs," the national director for roads and bridges, Engineer Carlos Fragoso, said.

*** Renamo Blocks Emergency Aid to Quixaxe**

91AF1185E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities in Nampula (DPCCN) trucks carrying more than 30 tons of foodstuffs and 33 bundles of clothing set off from the provincial capital last week bound for the Quixaxe administrative station in Mogincual. They had to turn back because of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] blockade of the access road, a situation further aggravated by the rain which fell in the zone.

A source at the DPCCN told the reporters at our Nampula office that the column of trucks which set out on Monday had to return to the provincial capital. Some citizens reported that Renamo personnel had dug holes more than 1 meter deep in the roads leading to the Quixaxe station to block the access routes.

The actions of the Renamo personnel, who have for all practical purposes been installed in Mogincual since last April, forced more than 2,000 persons to seek refuge in the district of Monapo, more than 50 km away.

The trucks were carrying corn, cooking oil, and bundles of clothing. The impossibility of delivering the goods to the Quixaxe station will further aggravate the extremely worrisome shortage of foodstuffs. Eyewitnesses say that an average of 15 to 20 persons are dying every day at that administrative station.

Although the authorities in charge, both in the district and the province, have not confirmed this report, witnesses who have recently come from the city of Nampula say that the average daily number of deaths ranges between 15 and 20 people.

As early as the month of February last, when Governor Alfredo Gamito visited the district of Mogincual, the local authorities announced that about 10 persons per day were dying in Quixaxe as a result of the lack of food.

On that occasion, the local administrator said that the situation was worrisome, and was tending to spread to Namige, the district seat.

Because of the actions of the Renamo, more than 40,000 persons had abandoned the district of Mogincual as of last February.

*** Cooperation Accord Signed With Netherlands**

91AF1186A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
3 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Last Friday in Maputo, Mozambique, and the Netherlands signed a protocol for bilateral cooperation, following consultations that delegations from the two countries have been holding in the Mozambican capital

since last Wednesday. The document was signed by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso for Mozambique and by the Dutch ambassador to Maputo, Sir Vornis, for the Netherlands.

During these talks, following which the Dutch government extended a grant of over 45 million florins, the two parties reviewed the cooperation program between the two countries for this year, which covers the areas of health, education, construction, and water, in addition to food aid under the Emergency Program.

A source linked to the Mozambican delegation disclosed that out of the nearly 45 million florins offered to our country, 28.7 million will be used for balance-of-payments purposes, under the Program for Economic Reform, 13 million will go to food aid under the Emergency Program, and the remaining 4 million will be used to service the commercial debt.

According to the same source, the program agreed on during these talks between the two delegations covers only the sectors of health, education, construction, water, and the Emergency Program.

In the area of rural development, activities to rebuild primary and secondary schools and health infrastructure in various regions of the country will thus be developed with the Netherlands' support. Activities related to the drainage project in Maputo and supplying drinking water to local people are also scheduled to be carried out.

The source from the Mozambican delegation also reported that at the meeting there were discussions regarding the possibility that the Netherlands help pay the salaries of foreign experts from some Eastern countries who are working in Mozambique. Speaking on the occasion, Minister Jacinto Veloso indicated his satisfaction at the results of these talks, and added that he hoped that in future meetings between delegations from the two countries, Mozambican-Dutch cooperation could be extended to cover other areas. The same desire was expressed by the Netherlands ambassador to Maputo.

According to information disclosed on the occasion, negotiations between delegations from the two countries are scheduled to be held in Maputo during the last quarter of the year to define new areas of cooperation.

*** Beira: Cooperation Accord with Swedish City**

91AF1186B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The cities of Beira and Gothenburg are more than ever united since an agreement to this effect was signed last Thursday in the provincial capital of Sofala. The cooperation agreement signed by the president of the Executive Council of the City of Beira, Teixeira Manjama, and by the vice president of the Executive Council of Gothenburg, Lars-Ake Skager, announces, among

other activities, cultural and sports exchanges, in addition to support for sports associations and institutions for promoting activities in the industrial and commercial sectors.

The agreement also includes provision for the transfer of surplus equipment, including an evaluation of needs and possibilities for this transfer. The equipment would be transported from Gothenburg to the city of Beira, at the expense of the Swedish city.

While Manjama said that "the agreement between the twin cities was the culmination of the longtime friendship between the Mozambican and Swedish people," the vice president of the Gothenburg Executive Council said that "the agreement represented an important step forward in the relationship of cooperation between our two cities."

Garbage Collection Was Not Forgotten

After indicating that "the authorities of Gothenburg were fully prepared to provide support for the city of Beira," Lars-Ake Skager reported that his country's aid to the capital of Sofala amounts to more than 10 million Swedish kronor.

This amount, equivalent to 2.3 billion meticals, goes to projects of the local Executive Council, including urban and financial management, maintenance of infrastructure, and acquisition of garbage-collection trucks.

He also reported that two advisors from the Gothenburg Executive Council would be coming to this city shortly to work with the financial office.

*** Iranian Official Foresees Increase in Ties**

91AF1186C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
3 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] The official in charge of negotiations in the Iranian Embassy in Mozambique, Said Khorasani, repeated his country's support for the efforts being made by the Mozambican Government to restore peace. The diplomat added that with the end of the war, it would be possible to identify further areas of cooperation between the two countries.

The chief negotiator at the Iranian Embassy, who spoke a few days ago on the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of the spiritual leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeini, said that his country was very interested in increasing areas of cooperation.

This interest, according to what he said, has not been fully realized because of the war that has made it difficult to identify further areas of cooperation.

At present, Mozambique and Iran are cooperating primarily in two areas, in economic and cultural affairs.

He assured us that Iran would soon be increasing its aid to people displaced by the war. This aid, that has not been received regularly up to now, goes to persons

affected and displaced by the war, and it involves distribution of some goods to settlement centers, including food and clothing.

*** Emergency Infrastructure for Central Provinces**

091AF1186D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
4 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Central Part of Country to Receive Disaster Prevention Logistics"]

[Text] The provinces in the central part of the country are going to receive new facilities located in Beira for the reception, storage, and distribution of material needed to prevent and combat natural disasters, under a project financed by the Swiss Disaster Assistance Corps (SDR) and budgeted at over \$200,000.

These materials will arrive at the storage facility in trucks and containers, and, according to plans, are to be removed from it in the same way.

During an initial phase, the UNDRO (United Nations Disaster Relief Office) has been acting as a conduit between the donor and the Mozambican agency, (DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters], head of the project), and during the second stage of project implementation, it will participate in management of the project.

The new facilities are located at No. 6 Estrada Nacional, Bloco 2, in the Manga District of Beira, and occupy a total area of 1,065.5 square meters.

This infrastructure is being built following a study made by the Mozambican government that showed the importance of providing the central region of the country with logistical means to enable it to meet the needs of the local people in the event of natural disasters.

About a year ago, a public invitation to bid was called, and Construtora Regional Sul (SARL) won the competitive bidding. A contract was therefore signed between that company, the DPCCN and the SDR [represented by the Swiss Embassy in Maputo], for a total value of \$216,957.00 for construction of the building.

At that time, it was established that in the event of reconstruction, repairs, or replacement, the period of guarantee of 12 [as published] for the parties concerned would begin on the date that the pertinent work is completed, which occurred last 3 May 1991.

The provincial director of construction and water for Sofala, the DPCCN director, the director of Food Safety for the Ministry of Trade, the UNDRO representative in Maputo, and officials from the SDR, PMA [World Food Program], and the Swedish [sic] and Italian embassies all were present at the announcement of the completion of construction, as were a number of other officials invited for that purpose.

Zimbabwe

Finance Minister Announces Lifting Import Controls

MB0407124091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1159 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Harare July 4 SAPA—Zimbabwe took a major step towards liberalising its economy on Thursday with the lifting of a range of import controls that are expected to result in a major inflow of vehicles and consumer commodities into the shortage-stricken country. Senior Finance Minister Mr Bernard Chidzero, in a statement, said the government would allow Zimbabweans travelling abroad to bring back goods worth ZD[Zimbabwe dollar]15,000 (R[and]13,550) without an import licence, and that the previous limit of ZD5,000 (R4,450) had been scrapped. He also boosted the maximum value for the import of a vehicle with no import licence to ZD50,000 (R44,500).

Since 1989, regulations laid down that cars worth only ZD5,000 (R4,450) could be imported without an import licence. The policy change also allows importers to sell their vehicles after one year, instead of two, and restrictions on the resale of other commodities within two years have been abolished.

Mr Chidzero also eased controls on holiday allowances and on the importation of books. He stressed, though, that while the necessity for import licences had been eased, importers would still have to pay charges on the steep duties imposed. SAPA's correspondent reported economists predicted the move would release a huge volume of foreign currency that thousands of Zimbabweans hold in accounts abroad, and would fuel the informal sector trade run by thousands of Zimbabwean women who travel regularly to South Africa on shopping trips, and resell their purchases usually at an exorbitant profit.

The boosting of the import ceiling to the value of 5,000 [no currency specified as received] in 1989 had a major effect on the market place, and many traders said they depended on the informal sector traders for everything from spaghetti and soft drink cans to car parts and garden tools.

The new move was also expected to cause a slump in the cost of all affected commodities, especially cars. The unavailability has created market where a two-year-old Japanese pick-up truck goes for ZD100,000 (R89,000).

Sierra Leone

Government To Revert to Multiparty System

AB0407083891 Paris AFP in English 0417 GMT
3 Jul 91

[Text] Freetown, July 3 (AFP)—The parliament in Freetown voted late Tuesday to end 13 years of one-party rule and bring back multiparty politics in Sierra Leone. Knowledgeable sources said July 17 is the likely date for the referendum, which was originally scheduled for June 30th.

Togo

Opposition Issues Statement on Delay of Conference

AB3006174591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Statement issued by the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition, COD, in Lome; date not given]

[Text] The opening of the national conference has been postponed. The COD would like to set people's minds at ease: The national conference for which they have mobilized will definitely take place. The COD has requested and obtained the conference's postponement in order to achieve the best arrangements and to secure adequate representation of all active forces. In this regard, the COD recalls that delegates will be selected by a vote. Should the vote be unsuccessful, a new mode—the least controversial possible—must be designed to appoint delegates. In any case, a report to be used for accreditation purposes must be prepared on the appointments. The COD calls on the people all over the national territory to take the necessary measures to avoid disqualification by the verification commission.

The COD wants to inform the Togolese people that discussions are still going on within the preparatory commission on the following points: live radio and television coverage of the conference and security and immunity for the delegates. Once these obstacles have been removed, a new date for the conference will be set and announced.

Let us not be hasty. Let us thoroughly prepare the conference calmly and serenely. This is essential for smooth deliberations at the conference. Let us remain calm. The struggle continues.

Signed on behalf of the COD, Messan Gnininvi

Government, Opposition Spokesmen on Negotiations

AB3006181091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The national conference preparatory committee is continuing its deliberations. Barry Moussa

Barque, who is leading the government delegation, has briefed our reporter Douti Sourou on the deliberations:

[Begin recording] Our deliberations are progressing normally. We are very optimistic about the outcome of these discussions. Our objective is to solve all the pending problems over the weekend so that the conference will really take off next week. As you know, the government is committed to opening the conference, and the head of state has already signed the decree convening the conference on 26 June, as previously agreed by the joint commission. By solving the remaining problems, we will remove all existing uncertainties and apprehension, and the conference will then get under way to the satisfaction of the opposition, the government, and all socioprofessional groups. [passage omitted]

We are fully aware that the conference should start as soon as possible, and we are making the necessary efforts today to achieve constructive results. The government believes that a decision must be made this weekend so that we can set a new date for opening the conference. We are not worried because a decree has already been signed allowing the conference to convene. So the problems under examination are not political but purely technical. They pertain to the actual organization of the conference, and we prefer to work out the best arrangements to create the most conducive conditions for the deliberations. We are working to achieve this, and we will reach a positive result very rapidly. There is no problem. [end recording]

Professor Gnininvi, spokesman for the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition, indicates the points on which agreement has been reached and those on which both sides are working for an accord:

[Begin recording] We had three points left for discussions: live coverage of the conference, security, and immunity for the delegates. The government eventually agreed to live coverage of the deliberations. The government says security is exclusively its responsibility. We are happy to hear this, but on condition that the government should be able to assume such responsibility. We insist that the government make an official statement in this regard. Concerning the problem of immunity, the government feels that since the deliberations will be covered live, there is no need for an additional measure of immunity. The opposition feels that the national conference has prerogatives over the National Assembly, and the immunity granted to assemblymen should also be extended to all delegates. If this point is not agreed upon, I think that the conference itself will have to make a decision. That is why both parties should reach an agreement. Such immunity will entail freedom of speech and freedom of movement. Assurances must be given on these two points before the beginning of the conference. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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